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The CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE contains all the valuable reading matter of the Daily, comprising the latest intelligence by Telegraph and the Mails, Market Reports, Literary Reviews, one choice Story each week, and excellent Home articles, and furnishes more reading than the large sheet of the New York Weekly Tribune. It is published every Friday at the low price of $1.50 a year in advance. Ten copies to one address, $10.00. Twenty Copies to one address $20.00.

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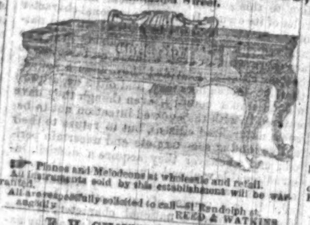

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The Daily Tribune.

CITY OF CHICAGO:

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1853.

☞ We received, at a late hour on last night the highly important Telegraphic despatch to be found in our telegraphic column. It will be seen that we are on the brink of a second war with Mexico;—that there is still a prospect of a peaceful adjustment of the Turkish question,—that Austria is "going it alone";—the [illegible] followed our squadron to Japan, &c.

Truly, the misfortunes and blessings seldom come alone, and we have every reason to look for stirring times both on this continent, and in Europe.

PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

This corporation appears to be bound to go ahead and obtain such a stand before the meeting of Congress as will give them an undeniable precedency over any other company. An adjourned meeting of the Company was held on Friday last at the Metropolitan Hotel, N. York. The books of subscription were re-opened, and subscriptions made to the extent of $20,000,000, making a total subscription of $40,000,000. The meeting was then adjourned for two weeks, when the books will be again opened for further subscriptions.

How much of this amount is based entirely on fictitious capital we of course have no opportunity of knowing, but it is certainly very encouraging to find that men will pledge their names even for the large amount above stated. The amount subscribed is nearly half of the sum required for the completion of the road, and unless the recent news from Europe should so cramp the money market as to render the sale of any bonds impossible the work will stand a good chance to be at least commenced. In connection with the prospects of this road, we will add, that the Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* asserts that from recent surveys the fact has been revealed that a belt of country, varying from 10 to 100 miles broad, extends quite across the continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which is so level that a railroad can be extended the whole distance without traversing a mountain range. The Pacific Railroad may be extended in an air line from Sacramento to San Diego, on this route, with as little difficulty as on an open plain.

KIDNAPPING EXTRAORDINARY.

Our readers will perhaps remember that Mr. Benjamin Bangal, of Milwaukee, was arrested some time ago on a charge of alleged depredations committed on the government lands in Michigan. On Friday evening last he was again arrested in Milwaukee, by the U. S. Marshal Ableman, under a requisition founded on an indictment obtained against him in the U. S. District Court of Michigan, and conveyed on board the U. S. Steamer Michigan. The Michigan left immediately afterwards. The arrest has occasioned a good deal of excitement among the friends of Mr. Bagnal, several of whom accompanied him to the pier, near which the Michigan was moored.

MASSACHUSETTS WHIG CONVENTION.

The convention met at Fitchburg on Wednesday last Hon. Robt C. Winthrop presided.

Emory Washburn—formerly a judge, but which office he resigned to accept the superintendency of a cotton factory—was nominated for Governor, and Thomas C. Plunkett for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. W. is now in Europe; his friends say he will not accept. A resolution said to have been suggested by Mr. Everett, in favor of government building the Pacific Railroad, was adopted; also, a resolution calling on government to protect the fisheries; but not a word was said about the Maine Liquor law.

Col. Collier Discharged.—Some weeks ago the democratic papers all over the Union—not excepting the two in this city—had much to say about the "Galphinism" of Col. Collier who had occupied an important office at San Francisco under appointment of President Fillmore. Subsequently Col. C. was arrested for embezzlement and thereat another flourish was made about the watchfulness of the present administration in reference to the public treasury.—The end of the matter, however, has come, and the whole thing has proved to be little less than a farce.—Col. Collier having been discharged without trial.

Death of Nicholas Boilvin.—"Nick Boilvin," well known to everybody on the Illinois river, died at San Francisco, on the 14th of August.—This death will be mourned by more than his own family, which is in Peoria, for he was highly esteemed as a citizen and business man. He was buried with Masonic honors.

☞ Miss Julia Dean, is playing with very great success at the Walnut Theatre, Philadelphia. Large and fashionable audiences have attended her personations, and she plays with earnestness and effect. She has been playing "Parthenia," in the popular play of "Ingomar, the Barbarian;" Mr. H. A. Perry, well known to the Chicago public, performing the difficult part of Ingomar, in which he has made a very fine impression.

☞ The *Chronicle*, *Despatch*, and *Visiter* of Pittsburgh, continue to employ females, in the daytime, as compositors. The experiment is completely successful.

☞ A party in Oregon, calling themselves "True Democrats" have put up a Catholic priest, in opposition to Ex Gov. Lane, as candidate for Congress.

Jail Delivery.—Three prisoners confined in the Rock Island Jail, broke out on Thursday night last and left for pleasanter quarters. They effected their escape by sawing off an iron bar with a case knife.

☞ The annual cattle show and Fair of the Hampden Agricultural Society, commenced at Springfield, Mass. on the 27th ult. From the description of it in the *Republican*, we should imagine it to be rather a failure.

ATLANTA MONEY.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Friday morning, after copying our article of the 26th ult., in reference to the Atlanta money, continues as follows:

"Geo. Smith & Co., doing business in Chicago, refuse to take the bills of the Atlanta Bank, in exchange for common currency. Although the Bank is owned by them, and the paper is emitted by them, at their counter in Chicago—although by the discount of the notes of solvent men, they have been able to get large amounts of this paper in circulation in Northern Illinois and Wisconsin—yet they are the first to repudiate the trash, and to put abroad upon it. This ought to seal the fate of the vile stuff forever.—It was only yesterday that we received a note from an influential gentleman in one of the northern counties of Illinois, calling upon us to aid in ridding the country of what promised to be a great monster. We were told that most desperate exertions had been made, and were still making, to force a circulation of Atlanta Bank bills in Missouri, Illinois and Iowa; that parties interested had expressed a determination to force its circulation in St. Louis before spring, at all hazards; and that in Illinois some of those interested threatened a vindictive personal war upon all individuals who opposed, and all editors who dared to say aught against their shinplaster concern. Well we shall see how this programme of the winter's campaign succeeds. The movement at Chicago seems like 'letting down' without more ceremony, and perhaps [illegible] as good time as any to suffer loss from the failure of the Bank. We feel well assured, however, that no force can secure a circulation for the notes of the Atlanta Bank in St. Louis. They have an exceedingly bad reputation here now, and any effort to compel our people to receive them, will be promptly met and put down. Chicago will soon be only a [illegible] from St. Louis, and the notes which may be thrown into this city will be sent back as fast as they are received." But this is not the [illegible]. The people have set their faces against it, and no arrangement can be made which will give it a decent reputation. Nor is there, so far as we can learn, any disposition in any quarter to give it currency or circulation; so far as depends on St. Louis, the fate of the concern is sealed forever.

Secretary Marcy's Letter to Chevalier Hulsemann.

We give below the reply of the President to the Austrian Government, in relation to the protest made by the latter against the course of our Administration in the matter of the seizure of Martin Koszta at Smyrna. This is the first diplomatic note of our new Administration; it embodies the principles of the foreign policy hereafter to be pursued by us, defines the rights of an embryo citizen abroad, and fully sustains our Consul at Constantinople, and Capt. Ingraham. It is profoundly interesting to every American citizen, and will be read, we are confident, by every body.

SECRETARY MARCY TO CHEVALIER HULSEMANN.

Department of State, Washington, Sept. 26, '53.

The President has carefully considered the note of Mr. Hulsemann, Charge d'Affairs of his Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, of the 29th ultimo, addressed to this Department, and the other documents relating to the much regretted occurrences at Smyrna, in June and July last, with a view to ascertain the nature of the complaints therein preferred against the American officers engaged in that affair, and for the purpose of giving such satisfaction as Austria might be entitled to receive in case he should find that these officers had not duly respected her rights.

Though differing very much from the views presented by Mr. Hulsemann on behalf of his government, the President still indulges the hope that the exposition of the principal reasons on which his own conclusions are founded will induce his Majesty's government to look at the transaction in a different light from that in which it is represented by that government.

It is the duty of the undersigned to present these reasons to Mr. Hulsemann, and he will fail in his intention if, in performing this duty, he does not evince a friendly spirit, and avoid, so far as can be done without impairing the full strength of the case, the introduction of topics to which either Mr. Hulsemann or his government can take exception.

To bring out conspicuously the questions to be passed upon, it seems to the undersigned that the facts should be more fully and clearly stated than are in Mr. Hulseman's note.

Martin Koszta, by birth a Hungarian, and of course an Austrian subject at that time, took an open and active part in the political movement of 1848, '49, designed to detach Hungary from the dominion of the Emperor of Austria. At the close of that disastrous revolutionary movement, Koszta, with many others engaged in the same cause, fled from the Austrian dominions, and took refuge in Turkey. The extradition of these fugitives, Koszta among them, was demanded and pressed with great vigor by Austria, but firmly resisted by the Turkish government. They were, however, confined at Kutahia, but at length released, with the understanding or by express agreement of Austria, that they should leave Turkey and go into foreign parts. Most of them, it is believed, before they obtained their release, indicated the United States as the country of their exile. It is alleged that Koszta left Turkey in company with Kossuth—this is believed to be a mistake; and that he engaged never to return—this is regarded as doubtful. To this sentence of banishment—for such is the true character of their expulsion from Turkey—Austria gave her consent; in truth, it was the result of her efforts to procure their extradition, and was as a substitute for it. She had agents or commissioners at Kutahia to attend to their embarkation, and to her the legal consequences of this act are the same as it it had been done directly by herself, and not by the agency of the Ottoman Porte. Koszta came to the United States and selected this country for his future home.

On the 31st of July, 1852, he made a declaration, under oath, before a proper tribunal, of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and renounced all allegiance to any other State or Sovereign.

After remaining here one year and eleven months, he returned on account, as is alleged, of private business of a temporary character, to Turkey, in an American vessel, claimed the rights of naturalized American citizen, and offered to place himself under the protection of the United States Consul at Smyrna. The Consul at first hesitated to recognize and receive him as such; but afterwards, and sometime before his seizure, he and the American Charge d'Affairs *ad interim* at Constantinople did extend protection to him, and furnished him with a *Teskereh*—a kind of passport or letter of safe conduct, usually given by foreign consuls in Turkey to persons to whom they extend protection, as by Turkish laws they have a right to do. It is important to observe that there is no exception taken to his conduct after his return to Turkey, and that Austria has not alleged that he was there for any political object, or for any other purpose than the transaction of private business. While waiting, as is alleged, for an opportunity to return to the United States, he was seized by a band of lawless men—freely, perhaps harshly, characterized in the dispatches as "ruffians," "Greek hirelings," "robbers," who had not, nor did they pretend to have, any color of authority emanating from Turkey or Austria, treated with violence and cruelty, and thrown into the sea. Immediately thereafter he was taken up by a boat's crew lying in wait for him, belonging to the Austrian brig of war Hussar, forced on board that vessel, and there confined in irons. It is now avowed, as it was then suspected, that these desperadoes were instigated to this outrage by the Austrian Consul General at Smyrna, but it is not pretended that he acted under the civil authority of Turkey, but, on the contrary, it is admitted that, on application to the Turkish Governor at Smyrna, that magistrate refused to grant the Austrian Consul any authority to arrest Koszta.

The Consul of the United States at Smyrna, as soon as he heard of the seizure of Koszta and the Charge d'Affaires of the United States, *ad interim*, at Constantinople, afterwards interceded with the Turkish authorities, with the Austrian Consul General at Smyrna, and the commander of the Austrian brig of war, for his release, on the ground of his American nationality. To support his claim Koszta's original certificate of having made, under oath, in a court in New York, a declaration of intention to become an American citizen, was produced at Smyrna, and an imperfect copy of it was placed in the hands of the imperial Austrian internuncio at Constantinople. The application to these officers at Smyrna for his liberation, as well as that of Mr. Brown, our Charge d'Affairs, to Baron de Bruck, the Austrian Minister at Constantinople, was fruitless, and it became notorious at Smyrna that there was a settled design on the part of the Austrian officials to convey him clandestinely to Trieste, a city within the dominion of the Emperor of Austria. Opportunely, the United States sloop of war, the St. Louis, under the command of Captain Ingraham, arrived in the harbor of Smyrna before this design was executed. The commander of the St. Louis, from the representations of the case made to him, felt it his duty, as it unquestionably was, to inquire into the validity of Koszta's claim to American protection. He proceeded with deliberation and prudence; and discovered, what he considered just grounds for inquiring into Koszta's claim to be discharged on account of his American nationality. During the pendency of this inquiry he received notice of the design to take Koszta clandestinely, before the question at issue was settled, into the dominions of the Emperor of Austria. As there was other evidence of bad faith besides the discovered design of evading the inquiry, Captain Ingraham demanded his release, and intimated that he should resort to force if the demand was not complied with by a certain hour. Fortunately, however, no force was used. An arrangement was made, by which the prisoner was delivered to the custody of the French Consul General, to be kept by him until the United States and Austria should agree as to the manner of disposing of him.

This full statement of the facts is deemed important, as it will correct some errors and aid in presenting with more distinctness, the question to be discussed.

The undersigned will now proceed to present the views of the President on this transaction, and his reply to these several demands.

His imperial Majesty demands that the government of the United States shall direct Koszta to be delivered to him; that it shall disavow the conduct of the American agents in this affair, call them to a severe account, and tender satisfaction proportionate to the outrage.

In order to arrive at just conclusions, it is necessary to ascertain and clearly define Koszta's political relation with Austria and with the United States when he was seized at Smyrna. This is the first point which naturally presents itself for consideration, and perhaps is the most important one in its bearings upon the merits of the case.

There is great diversity and much confusion of opinions as to the nature and obligations of allegiance. By some it is held to be an indestructible political tie, and though resulting from the mere accident of birth, yet forever binding the subject to the sovereign; by others it is considered a political connection in the nature of a civil contract, dissoluble by mutual consent, but not so at the option of either party. The sounder and more prevalent doctrine, however, is, that the citizen or subject, having faithfully performed the past and present duties resulting from his relation to the sovereign power, may at any time, release himself from the obligation of allegiance, freely quit the land of his birth or adoption, seek through all countries a home, and select any where that which offers him the fairest prospect of happiness for himself and his posterity. When the sovereign power, wheresoever it may be placed, does not answer the ends for which it is bestowed—when it is not exerted for the general welfare of the people, or has become oppressive to individuals—this right to withdraw rests on as firm a basis, and is similar in principle to the right which legitimatizes resistance to tyranny.

The conflicting laws on the subject of allegiance are of municipal character, and have no controlling operation beyond the territorial limits of the countries enacting them. All uncertainty as well as confusion on this subject is avoided by giving due consideration to the fact that the parties to the question now under consideration are two independent nations, and that neither has the right to appeal to its own municipal laws for the rules to settle the matter in dispute which occurred within the jurisdiction of a third independent power.

Neither Austrian decrees nor American laws can be properly invoked for aid or direction in this case; but international law furnishes the rules for a correct decision, and by the light from this source shed upon the transaction at Smyrna are its true features to be discerned.

Koszta being beyond the jurisdiction of Austria, her laws were entirely inoperative in his case, unless the Sultan of Turkey has consented to give them vigor within his dominions by treaty stipulations. The law of nations has rules of its own on the subject of allegiance, and disregards generally all restrictions imposed upon it by municipal codes.

This is rendered most evident by the proceedings of independent States in relation to extradition. No State can demand from any other, as a matter of right, the surrender of a native born or naturalized citizen or subject, an emigrant, or even a fugitive from justice, unless the demand is authorised by express treaty stipulation. International law allows no such claim, though comity may sometimes yield what right withholds. To surrender political offenders, (and in this class Austria places Koszta,) is not a duty; but, on the contrary, compliance with such a demand would be considered a dishonorable subserviency to a foreign power, and an act meriting the reprobation of mankind. As rendering needless all further argument on this point, the undersigned will recall to Mr. Hulsemann's recollection, what took place in 1849 and 1850, in relation to the reclamation of Polish refugees in Turkey by Russia, and of Hungarian refugees (of whom Koszta was one,) by Austria. This demand was made in concert, as it were, by two powerful sovereigns, while their triumphant armies, which had just put an end to the revolutionary movements in Hungary, stood upon the borders of Turkey, with power to erase her name from the list of nations. She might well apprehend for herself, as the nations of Western Europe apprehended for her, that a refusal in her critical condition would put in jeopardy her existence as an independent power, but she did refuse, and the civilized world justified and commended the act. Both Austria and Russia placed their respective demands on higher grounds than a right of extradition under the law of nations; they attempted to strengthen their claim by founding it upon the obligations of existing treaties—the same, undoubtedly, that are now urged upon the consideration of the United States. Russia and Austria, however, both submitted to the refusal, and never presumed to impute to Turkey the act of refusal as a breach of her duty or a violation of their rights.

To show that the very same claims to rights now set up in this case were overruled and repudiated in 1849 and 1850, the undersigned will refer to the contemporaneous views of eminent statesmen in regard to the conduct of the Sultan in refusing to surrender, on the demand of Austria and Russia, the Hungarian and Polish refugees who were claimed by these powers as rebels and traitors.

Sir Stratford Canning, the British ambassador at Constantinople, entirely approved of the Sultan's course on that occasion; indeed, he advised it. In a letter to his government, dated the 3d of September, 1849, he says:—"On grounds of humanity, not unmixed with considerations as affecting the Porte's character and future policy, I have not hesitated to advise a decided resistance to the demand of extradition." From another letter of this ambassador, dated the 17th of December, commenting on and commending the courageous firmness of the Sultan in refusing the demand of those powerful emperors for the surrender of these fugitives, on the same pretence as now set up by one of them to justify the seizure of Koszta, this extract is taken:

"Allow me to add my lord, that in proportion as I admire the courageous firmness with which the Sultan and his government have determined to make this stand in the cause of humanity and of the rights of honor and dignity, against a demand alike objectionable in substance and in form, I feel a deepening anxiety for the result of their resistance, and for the degree of support which her Majesty's government and that of France may find themselves at liberty to afford, not only in the first instance, but in still graver circumstances, should the present partial rupture unfortunately assume a more serious and menacing character."

In these views the French minister resident at Constantinople fully concurred, and so did the British and French governments; and both were prepared to espouse the cause of Turkey, if her humane and honorable course in refusing these unwarrantable demands had provoked the resentment and brought down upon her the hostilities of these almighty potentates. The opinions of other distinguished men, approving of the decision of the Emperor of Turkey in refusing to surrender the Polish and Hungarian refugees, both on the ground of humanity and right, have fallen under the notice of the undersigned, but he has forborne to quote them on account of the unworthy motive ascribed there in to the powers making the demand, and the harsh epithets by which their conduct is characterized.

It is an incident of great significance and bearing authoritatively upon some of the most important questions now raised, that the case of Koszta, (for he was one of the Hungarian refugees then demanded,) was fully discussed in 1849, not only by the parties, but throughout Europe, and decided against the right of Austria to require his extradition, either under the law of nations or existing treaty stipulations. This decision deeply interested, not only rulers and statesmen, but the great body of the people of every country. They investigated its merits, admitted its justice, and commended the firmness and humanity of the Sultan for his course.

It is to be regretted that this claim for the surrender of Koszta and his companions, so fully considered then, and so signally overruled, should be again revived by Austria under circumstances which make the United States a reluctant party in the controversy. The claim has been repudiated by the general judgment of Europe, and this government is unable to discover any sufficient reason for dissenting from that decision.

Austria appears to have been aware that her right to seize Koszta could not be sustained by international law, and she has pretended to derive it from certain treaties, or "ancient capitulations by treaty and usage." The very slight and inexplicit manner in which this authority is adverted to in Mr. Hulsemann's note apparently indicates, if not a want of confidence in it, at least a desire not to have it scrutinized. If there really was such an authority, and it was of such an extraordiny character as it is assumed to be, it would have constituted, as Austria must have clearly seen, the main strength of her case, and she would not have referred to it in such a manner as to leave the very existence of it open to doubt or question. The paragraph referring to it is the following.

As there can be no doubt, therefore, concerning the question of personality, the Consul General of the Emperor at Smyrna was without doubt perfectly justified when, in virtue of those treaties which subject Austrian subjects in Turkey to consular jurisdiction, he seized the person of Koszta within the pale of his jurisdiction.

If there be such treaties conferring such a power, with such extraordinary means of enforcing it, strange indeed it is that more prominence is not given to the fact in Mr. Hulseman's communication. Why are the dates of these treaties withheld? What is still more important, why is not the language conveying this authority quoted? The undersigned is constrained, for reasons he will briefly assign, to question the accuracy of the interpretation which derives the right claimed in the above paragraph from any existing treaty between Austria and the Ottoman Porte.

The Austrian internuncio at Constantinople, in a conference with Mr. Marsh, the American Minister resident, spoke of such a right as derived from "ancient capitulations by treaty and usage." It is not shown or alleged that new treaty stipulations since 1849 have been entered into by Turkey and Austria. The "ancient capitulations" were relied on to support the demand in that year for the surrender of the Hungarian refugees; they were scrutinized, and no such authority as is now claimed was found in them.

The French and English ministers at Constantinople, who advised and sustained the Sultan in resisting the demand of Austria for their extradition, would not have given such advice if they could have found in existing treaties any authority for that demand, or any obligation on the part of the Sultan to yield to it. Lord Palmerston, when her Brittanic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, carefully examined the treaties, and expressed his conclusions thereon in a letter to Sir Stratford Canning, dated 24th September, 1849. In this letter, which contained an extract from one of these treaties—that of Belgrade—and referred to the claims of Austria founded on them, for the surrender of these refugees, he says:—"The utmost that could be demanded would be that they (the refugees,) should not be allowed to reside permanently in the Turkish Empire."

Coming down to a later period—to the very transaction at Smyrna—abundant reasons are found for denying that Turkey was then under any treaty obligation to deliver Koszta to Austria, or that her Consul General had authority to seize him. On this subject it is allowable to resort to the declarations of the public men of the Porte as evidence in regard to an issue of this kind. Their explicit denial may be fairly considered as equivalent to Austria's affirmation without proof, where proof, if it existed, could be so easily adduced.

In a despatch to this government of the 4th of August, 1853, Mr. Marsh, the American Minister resident at Constantinople, says:—

"I have had several conversations on this subject with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and with Ali Pacha Governor of Smyrna at the time the affair took place. These distinguished persons are very far from expressing any dissatisfaction with the course pursued by us. They sustain the view the legation has taken of the legal character of the question. Ali Pacha informs me that a few years since the Austrian government refused to surrender to the Porte Turkish rebels who had fled into Austria on the very ground now taken by the Porte, namely, that the treaties did not provide for the extradition of political offenders."

Mr. Brown, the Charge d'Affairs, *ad interim*, of the United States at Constantinople, writes that in an interview with Chekib Effendi, also a Turkish officer of high rank and great experience, in which the affair at Smyrna was discussed, he observed that "the Austrian government does not possess the power by treaty to arrest any one on Ottoman soil for political offences." There is now, however, something more decisive from Turkey than the opinion of her public men, in opposition to this treaty-claim of Austria.—The government of the Porte has pronounced a judgment in relation to the seizure of Koszta which Austria herself is bound to respect. It has protested against the conduct of the Austrian agents in that affair as unlawful, and a violation of its sovereignty; but not a word of complaint, not a murmur of dissatisfaction, from Turkey, against the conduct of the functionaries of the United States at Smyrna, has yet reached this government. This is certainly an anomalous case. Austria arraigns the United States for violating the rights of Turkey in the Koszta affair; Turkey the offended party, exonerates the United States, and protests against Austria, our accuser, for the very same offence.

These considerations have led the undersigned, as he believes they will lead all others who duly reflect on them, to the confident conclusion that there exist no treaties between Austria and Turkey which could justify or in any way countenance the seizure or imprisonment of Koszta by the Austrian functionaries.

But if Austria really has such authority by treaties as she now claims, it confessedly extends only to "Austrian subjects." It could not, therefore, be applied to Koszta, unless he was a subject at the time he was seized. If the question of his nationality is to be settled by international law, the only code which furnishes the rules by which this question is to be determined, there is no good reason for adjudging him to have been, when seized at Smyrna, an Austrian subject. But settle this question, as Austria would have it settled, by an appeal to her own civil code, the result will be the same.

By the consent and procurement of the Emperor of Austria Koszta had been sent into perpetual banishment. The Emperor was a party to the expulsion of the Hungarian refugees from Turkey. The sovereign by such an act deprives his subjects to whom it is applied of all their rights under his government. He places them where he cannot, if he would, afford them protection. By such an act he releases the subjects thus banished from the bond of allegiance. Any other result would make the political connection between the subjects and the sovereign a state of unmitigated vassalage, in which all the duties and no rights would be on one side, and all the rights and no duties would be on the other.—Koszta must be regarded as having been banished by Austria, for he was one of the Hungarian refugees whom she procured to be expelled from Turkey in 1851. They were released from confinement at Kutahia, and she had two persons present at their departure "who claimed and obtained there an active share in the arrangement." Koszta could never thereafter be rightfully demanded as an Austrian subject.

The proposition that Koszta at Smyrna was not an "Austrian subject," can be sustained on another ground. By a decree of the Emperor of Austria of the 24th of March, 1832, Austrian subjects leaving the dominions of the Emperor without permission of the magistrate and a release of Austrian citizenship, and with an intention never to return, become "unlawfully emigrants," and lose all their civil and political rights at home.—(Ency. Amer. Tit. Emigration, 2 Kent's Com. 50, 51.)

Koszta had left Austria without permission, and with the obvious and avowed intention never to return. He was therefore, within the strict meaning of the imperial decree, "an unlawful emigrant." He had incurred and paid the penalty of that offence by the loss of his civil and political rights. If he had property it had escheated, and he was reduced to a state worse than absolute alienage; for aliens have, by right, the benefit of the civil laws for protection, in whatever country they may be. Stripped by this imperial decree of civil and political rights, Koszta had, in Austria, no redress for personal wrongs, and abroad he had no claim to protection from the government that would still hold him as a subject. He was, in regard to Austria, an outlaw. What right can a sovereign have to the allegiance of a person reduced by him to such a miserable condition? It seems to have been the very object of the Austrian decree to dissolve the previous political connection between the "unlawful emigrant" and the Emperor. In Koszta's case it was dissolved.

Some importance seems to be attached to Koszta's own opinion of his citizenship. The note of Mr. Hulsemann conveys the impression, though it does not convey the express averment, that he acknowledged himself to be a subject of the Emperor of Austria. The passage, when closely examined, shows that the alledged acknowledgment is only an inference from undisclosed premises. The language of the note on subject is the following:—"The very declaration of that refugee on board the Hussar, in the presence of the American Consul and the commander of the St. Louis, shows that he still considered himself a subject of the Emperor." The declaration referred to in support of this inference is not given, but is undoubtedly the response Koszta is reported to have made when interrogated as to his being an American citizen:—"I am a Hungarian and will live and die a Hungarian." Mr. Brown, Charge d'Affaires, *ad interim*, of the United States at Constantinople, who was not at Smyrna at any time during the transaction in relation to Koszta, stated, in a letter to Baron de Bruck, something like the foregoing declaration; but Captain Ingraham, who was present, as Mr. Hulsemann states, when Koszta was examined, and made the declaration imputed to him, says, in writing to the Minister Resident of the United States:—"I am astonished to see by Mr. Brown's letter that Koszta declared himself, on our first interview, a Hungarian; I did not hear him say so." It may well be doubted whether Koszta ever used any such language. Should it, however, be admitted that he did not make that or a similar declaration, it cannot be fairly understood to imply an acknowledgement that he was then a subject of the Emperor of Austria. To apprehend rightly what be meant by such a declaration, it is proper to consider his situation, his known sentiments, and his antecedents. In his mind no two things could probably be more distinct from each other than Austria and Hungary. One was an object of his aversion, the other an object of his love. His affections clustered around the land of his birth, and were the more intense because he thought that his country had been wronged, and he knew it was unfortunate. In his visions of the future he saw a happier destiny for Hungary. He saw her standing proudly among the independent nations of the earth, under a element government emanating from the will of the people, and dedicating its constitutional authority to their general welfare. In the fallen condition of Hungary, he thought it base to disown her and glorious to claim her as the land of his birth. His situation when this declaration is supposed to have been made is also to be regarded in interpreting his words. He was in the hands of Austrian agents, loaded with fetters, and warned of his own doom by the knowledge and sad fate of so many of his unfortunate companions. In this forlorn condition he could have intended, by the language ascribed to him, to acknowledge any unbroken tie which then bound him to the Emperor of Austria.

The undersigned is brought, by a fair application of sound principles of law, and by a careful consideration of the facts to this important conclusion—that those who acted in behalf of Austria had no right whatever to seize and imprison Martin Koszta.

It will be conceded that the civil authority of Turkey, during the whole period of the occurrences at Smyrna, was dormant, and in no way called into action. Under these circumstances—Austria without any authority, Turkey exercising none—and the American functionaries, as Austria asserts, having no right in behalf of their government, to interfere in the affair, (a proposition will hereafter be contested,)—what, then, was the condition of the parties at the commencement of the outrage, and through its whole progress. They were all, in this view of the case, without the immediate presence and controlling direction of civil or international law, in regard to the treatment of Koszta. The Greek hirelings, Koszta their victim, and the Austrian and American agents, were, upon this supposition, all in the same condition at Smyrna in respect to rights and duties, so far as regards that transaction, as they would have been in if it had occurred in their presence in some unappropriated region lying far beyond the confines of any sovereign State whatever; they were the liege subjects of the law of nature, moral agents, bound each and all alike to observe the precepts of that law; and especially that which is confirmed by Divine sanction, and enjoins upon all men everywhere, when not acting under legal restraints, to do unto others whatsoever they would that others should do unto them; they were bound to do no wrong, and to the extent of their means to prevent wrong being done; to protect the weak from being oppressed by the strong, and to relieve the distressed. In the case supposed, Koszta was seized without any rightful authority.—He was suffering grievous wrong—any one that could might relieve him. To do so was a duty imposed under the peculiar circumstances of the case by the laws of humanity. Captain Ingraham, in doing what he did for the release of Koszta, would, in this view of the case, be fully justified upon this principle. Who, in such a case, can fairly take offence? Who have a right to complain? Not the wrong-doers, surely; for they can appeal to no law to justify their conduct. They can derive no support from civil authority, for there was none called into action; nor from the law of nature, for that they have violated.

To place the justification of the American agents still further beyond controversy, the undersigned will now proceed to show that Koszta, when he was seized and imprisoned at Smyrna, had the national character of an American, and the government of the United States had the right to extend its protection over him.

The genuineness of the certificate which he produced when be claimed protection as an American citizen has been questioned, in consequence of the imperfect copy given by Mr. Brown to the Austrian internuncio; but that which he produced to the American Consul at Smyrna, and to Captain Ingraham, to the commander of the Austrian brig Hussar, and to the Austrian Consul General, was genuine. A correct copy of it has been sent to this Department, and verified by a comparison with the record of the court in New York, in which Koszta made his declaration in due form of law. To remove all doubt on this subject, a certified copy of that record is annexed to this communication.

It is not contended that this initiatory step in the process of naturalization invested him with all the civil rights of an American citizen; but it is sufficient for all the purposes of this case to show that he was clothed with an American nationality; and in virtue thereof, the government of the United States was authorized to extend to him its protection, at home and abroad. Mr. Hulsemann, as the undersigned believes, falls into a great error—an error fatal to some of his most important conclusions—by assuming that a nation can properly extend its protection only to native born or naturalized citizens. This is not the doctrine of international law, nor is the practice of nations circumscribed within such narrow limits. This law does not, as has been before remarked, complicate questions of this nature by respect for municipal codes. In relation to this subject, it has clear and distinct rules of its own. It gives the national character of the country not only to native-born and naturalized citizens, but to all residents in it who are there with, or even without, an intention to become citizens, provided they have a domicil therein. Foreigners may, and often do, acquire a domicil in a country, even though they have entered it with the avowed intention not to become naturalized citizens, but to return to their native land at some remote and uncertain period; and whenever they acquire a domicil, international law at once impresses upon them the national character of the country of that domicil. It is a maxim of international law that domicil confers a national character; it does allow one who has a domicil to decline the national character thus conferred; it forces it upon him often very much against his will, and to his great detriment. International law looks only to the national character in determining what country has the right to protect. If a person goes from this country abroad, with the nationality of the United States, this law enjoins upon other nations to respect him, in regard to protection, as an American citizen. It concedes to every country the right to protect any and all who may be clothed with its nationality.—These are important principles in their bearings upon the questions presented in Mr. Hulsemann's note, and are too obvious to be contested; but as they are opposed to some of the positions taken by Austria, the undersigned deems it respectful in such a case to sustain them by references to authorities.

"The position is a clear one, that if a person goes into a foreign country, and engages in trade there, he is, by the law of nations, to be considered a merchant of that country, and a subject for all civil purposes whether that country be hostile or neutral." (1 Kent. Com. 76.)

Again, the same authority says that

"In the law of nations, as to Europe, the rule is, that men take their national character from the general character of the country in which they reside." (Ibid., 78.)

If Koszta ever had a domicil in the United States, he was in virtue thereof, invested with the nationality of this country, and in this character continued as long as that domicil was retained. There are cases in which it is difficult to settle the question of domicil; but that of Koszta is not one of them.

The most approved definitions of a domicil are the following:—

"A residence at a particular place, accompanied with a positive or presumptive proof of continuing there for an unlimited time," (1 Barney's Reports 349) "If it sufficiently appear that the intention of removing was to make a permanent or limited settlement, for an indefinite time, the right of domicil is acquired by a residence of a few days." (The Venus, 8 Cranch 279.) "Vattel has defined domicil to be a fixed residence in any place with an intention of always staying there. But this is not an accurate statement. It would be more correct to say that that place is properly the domicil of a person in which his habitation is fixed, without any present intention of removing therefrom." (Story's Con. of Laws, sec. 43.) "A person who has removed to a foreign country, settles himself there and engages in the trade of the country, furnishes by these acts such evidence of an intention permanently to reside there as to stamp him with the national character of the State where he resides." (The Venus 8 Cranch, 279.)

Apply these principles to the case under consideration, and the inevitable result is, that Koszta had a domicil in the United States. He came to, and resided in this country one year and eleven months. He came here with the intention of making it his future abode. This intention was manifested in several ways, but most significantly by his solemn declaration upon oath. There can be no better evidence of his design of making the United States his future home, than such a declaration; and to this kind of evidence of the intention, the indispensible element of true domicil, civilians have always attached importance. (Phillimore, Sec. 188.) In the case of Koszta, we have all that is required to prove he had a domicil in the United States—the concurrence of an actual residence, with the intention to make this country his future home.

The establishment of his domicil here invested him with the national character of this country, and with that character he acquired the right to claim protection from the United States, and they had the right to extend it to him as long as that character continued.

The next question is, was Koszta clothed with that character when he was kidnapped in the streets of Smyrna, and imprisoned on board the Austrian brig Hussar? The national character acquired by residence remains as long as the domicil continues, and that continues not only as long as the domiciled person continues in the country of his residence, but until he acquires a new domicil. The law as to the continuance and change of a domicil is clearly stated in the following quotation from an eminent jurist:—

"However, in many cases actual residence is not indispensable to retain a domicil after it is once acquired; but it is retained, *animo solo* by the mere intention not to change it or adopt another. If, therefore, a person leaves his home for temporary purposes, but with an intention to return to it, this change of place is not in law a change of domicil. Thus, if a person should go on a voyage to sea, or to a foreign country for health or for pleasure or for business of a temporary nature, with an intention to return, such a transitory residence could not constitute a new domicil or amount to an abandonment of the old one, for it is not the mere act of inhabitance in a place that makes it the domicil but it is the act coupled with the intention of remaining there *animo manendi*." (Story's Con. of Laws sec. 44.)

At the very last session of the Supreme Court of the United States, a case came up for adjudication, presenting a question as to the domicil of General Kosiusco at the time of his death.—The decision, which was concurred in by all the judges of the bench fully sustains the correctness of the foregoing propositions in regard to a domicil, particularly the two most important in Koszta's case: first that he acquired a domicil in the United States; and second, that he did not lose it by his absence in Turkey. (14 Howard's Reports S. C. U. S., 400.)

As the national character, according to the law of nations, depends upon the domicil, it remains as long as the domicil is retained and is changed with it. Koszta was, therefore, vested with the nationality of an American citizen at Smyrna, if he, in contemplation of law, had a domicil in the United States. The authorities already referred to, show that to lose a domicil when once obtained, the domiciled person must leave the country of his residence with the intention to abandon that residence, and must acquire a domicil in another. Both of these facts are necessary to effect a change of domicil, but neither of them exists in Koszta's case. The facts show that he was only temporarily absent from this country, on private business, with no intention of remaining permanently in Turkey, but on the contrary, was, at the time of his seizure, awaiting an opportunity to return to the United States.

Whenever, by the operation of the law of nations, an individual becomes clothed with our national character, be he a native born or naturalized citizen, an exile driven from his early home by political oppression, or an emigrant enticed from it by the hopes of a better fortune for himself and his posterity, he can claim the protection of this government, and it may respond to that claim without being obliged to explain its conduct to any foreign power, for it is its duty to make its nationality respectable in every quarter of the globe.

This right to protect persons having a domicil though not native born or naturalized citizen rests on the firm foundation of justice; and the claim to protection is earned by considerations which the protecting power is not at liberty to disregard. Such domiciled citizen pays the same price for his protection as native born or naturalized citizens pay for theirs.

He is under bonds of allegiance to the country of his residence, and if he breaks them incurs the same penalties; he owes the same obedience to the civil laws, and must discharge the duties they impose on him; his property is in the same way, and to the same extent as theirs, liable to contribute to the support of the Government. In war, he shares equally with them the calamities which may befall the country; his services may be required for its defence; his life may be perilled and sacrificed in maintaining its rights and vindicating its honor. In nearly all respects his and their condition as to the duties and burdens of government are undistinguishable; and what reasons can be given why, so far at least as regards protection to persons and property abroad as well as at home, his rights should not be co extensive with the rights of native born or naturalized citizens? By the law of nations they have the same nationality; and what right has any foreign power, for the purpose of making distinction between them, by that code which regulates national intercourse? When the law of nations determines the nationality of any man, foreign governments are bound to respect its decision.

They would have no cause to complain if the protecting power should stand upon its extreme rights in all cases; but that power in discharging its duties of protecting, may, for sufficient reasons, have some regard for the civil distinctions which its own laws make between the different classes of persons to whom it has the right, under international law, to extend its protection. It will naturally watch with more care, and may act with more vigor, in behalf of native born and naturalized citizens, than in behalf of those who, though clothed with its nationality, have not been so permanently incorporated into its political community.

Giving effect to these well established principles, and applying them to the facts in the case, the result is, that Koszta acquired while in the United States their national character, that he retained that character when he was seized at Smyrna, and that he had a right to be respected as such, while there, by Austria and every other foreign power. The right of a nation to protect, and require others to respect, at home and abroad, all who are clothed with its nationality, is no new doctrine now for the first time brought into operation by the United States. It is common to all nations, and has had the sanction of their practice for ages; but it is new that at this late period, when the United States assert a claim to it as a common inheritance, it should at once be discovered that it is a doctrine fraught with danger and likely to compromit the peace of the world. The United States see no cause for alarm; no reason for renouncing for themselves what others have so long and so harmlessly enjoyed.

There may be a reluctance in some quarters to adopt the views herein presented relative to the doctrine of domicil and consequent nationality, lest the practical assertion of it might, in some instances, give a right of protection to those who do not deserve it. Fears are entertained that this doctrine offers a facility for acquiring a national character which will lead to alarming abuses; that under the shadow of it political agitators, intent upon disturbing the repose of their own or other countries, might come to the United States with a view to acquire a claim to their protection, and then to return to their former scenes of action to carry on, under a changed national character, the ulterior design with greater security and better success. This apprehension is believed to be wholly unfounded. The first distinct act done by them towards accomplishment of those designs would disclose their fradulant purpose in coming to and seeking a domicil in this country. Such a developement would effectually disprove the fact that they acquired a domicil here, and with it our nationality. Without that nationality they could not be considered as standing under the protecting arm of the United States, and consequently could have no right to claim, and no reason to expect, it would be exerted in their defence. Their fraudulent intent would defeat all they could hope to gain by a residence in this country, and by insecerely professing to make it their home. The intention entertained in good faith to make it such a home would be wanting, and without such an intention neither domicil nor nationality can be acquired. This consideration should dispel all suspicions that this doctrine as to nationality and protection will be as safely used and as well guarded from abuse by the United States as it has been in times past, or may be in the future, by any other sovereign power. There is nothing in the doctrine herein maintained, or in the history of this government, to awaken the slightest apprehension that it is in any way inclined to extend the shield of its protection over adventurers or seditious propagandists, who may go from this to other countries to engage in enterprises designed to interfere with their political institutions, or disturb their internal quiet. The liberal policy of the United States in regard to receiving immigrants from all nations, and extendin to them the advantages of their free institutions, makes it an act of justice on their part to maintain the right of national protection to the full extent authorized by the law of nations and to resist with firmness any attempt to impose new restrictions upon it.

There is another view of this case which places the conduct of the agents of this government at Smyrna upon equally defensible grounds. The American consul there, and the American legation at Constantinople acted with great caution in relation to Koszta's claim to be regarded as entitled to the protection of this government.—As his naturalization had not been perfected, they hesitated at first to receive him under their protection; but the facts show that they ultimately yielded to his application. He received from each a *Teskereh*—in effect a certificate—that the person to whom it is given is cared for, and received under the protection of the government whose agent has granted it.

By the laws of Turkey and other eastern nations, the consulates therein may receive under their protection strangers and sojourners whose religion and social manner do not assimulate with the religion and manners of those countries. The persons thus received become thereby invested with the nationality of the protecting consulate. These consulates, and other European establishments in the East, are in the constant habit of opening their doors for the reception of such inmates who are received irrespective of the country of their birth or allegiance. It is not uncommon for them to have a large number of such *proteges*. International law recognizes and sanctions the rights acquired by this connection.

In the law of nations as to Europe the rule is that men take their national character from the general character of the country in which they reside; and this rule applies equally to America. But in Asia and Africa an immiscible character is kept up, and European trading under the protection of a factory take their national character from the establishment under which they live and trade. This rule applies to those parts of the world from obvious reasons of policy, because foreigners are not admitted there as in Europe 'and the western part of the world,' into the general body and mass of the society of the nation; but they continue strangers and sojourners, not acquiring any national character under the general sovereignty of the country.—[Kent's Com. 78-9.]

The Lords of Appeals in the High Court of Admiralty in England decided, in 1784, that a merchant carrying on trade at Smyrna, under the protection of a Dutch consul was to be considered a Dutchman as to his national character. (Wheaton's Inter. Law 384, 3 Rob. Adm. Reports, 12.)

This decision has been examined and approved by the eminent jurists who have since written treaties on international law.

According to the principle established in this case, Koszta was invested, with the nationality of the U. States, if he had it not before, the moment he was under the protection of the American Consul at Smyrna and the American legation at Constantinople. That he was so received is established by the *Teskereh* they gave him, and the efforts they made for his release. The Charge d'Affaires, *ad interim*, of the United States at Constantinople, in a letter of the 29th of June, addressed to the imperial internuncio, states:—"It was on presenting this declaration of allegiance to the consulate of the United States of America at Smyrna, and to this legation, that the said Koszta was furnished with a *Teskereh* to come to Constantinople and to return to Smyrna, whence he was to start for New York. Since his arrival in Turkey he has resided under the protection of my government and it is a pleasure to me to be able to state that his conduct has always been irreproachable."

Having been received under the protection of these American establishments, he had thereby acquired according to the law of nations, their nationality, and, when wronged and outraged as he was, they might interpose for his liberation, and Capt. Ingraham had a right to co-operate with them for the accomplishment of that object. The exception taken to the manner of that co-opertion remain to be considered.

In relation to the department of the American agents towards Mr. Weckbecker, the Austrian Consul-General, the undersigned cannot conceive that there can be any ground of complaint. Nothing done to or with him by Mr. Offley, our Consul at Smyrna, can possible imply disrespect to the Emperor of Austria. Neither in his private character, nor as a functionary of the Austrian government did Mr. Weckbecker take an avowed part in the opening of the outrage. His agency in that affair at its commencement was clandestine. This course implied a consciousness on his part that the act was indefensible. The fact that he sought the aid of the civil authority of Turkey to get Koszta into his possession proves that he knew the mode he resorted to for that purpose was illegal. The application of Mr. Offley to him to assist in, and consent to Koszta's release, was certainly no offence, and implied no disrespect either to him or his government.

The appeal of Mr. Brown to Captain Ingraham to interpose for the liberation of Koszta, and his advice to effect it in the way it was done, must be regarded, not only as proper, but praiseworthy acts, provided Captain Ingraham's conduct can be vindicated. The justification of Captain Ingraham will consequently exonerate Mr. Brown from all censure. If Captain Ingraham's course was right, Mr. Brown's cannot be wrong. The commander of the St. Louis was placed in a truly embarrassing position. Charged with the protection of the persons and property of those who had a right to the protection of his government, it was, at the same time no less his imperative duty to respect the authorities of all countries in friendly relations with his own. After anxiously considering the case presented to him at Smyrna, he determined that he ought to effect the release of Koszta, and if unavoidable, resort to force to accomplish it.

It has excited some surprise here that, after a consideration of the circumstances, an impression should be entertained in any quarter that Capt Ingraham either committed or meditated hostility towards Austria on the occasion. In passing upon his conduct it is necessary to keep in view the conclusions established, as the undersigned believes, in the preceeding remarks; for he, without doubt, acted upon precisely the same conclusions. He believed that Koszta had been seized without authority, that he was illegally imprisoned; and that he ought at once to be set at liberty.

The first aggressive act in this case was the seizure of Koszta at Smyrna committed by the procurement of the Austrian functionaries—the first improper use of a national ship, the imprisonment of Koszta therein, was made by the commander of the Austrian brig Hussar. That ship was converted into a prison for the illegal detention of a person clothed with the nationality of the United States, and consequently entitled to their protection. If Austria upholds, as it appears she does, the conduct of the commander of the Hussar, she is in fact the first aggressor. This act of the commander of the Hussar led to the series of other acts which constitute the ground of complaint against the United States. The alleged authority of Austria under treaties being set aside, no one would have questioned Captain Ingraham's right, had he been present, to arrest the proceedings of the kidnappers in the streets of Smyrna, and rescue Koszta from their hands. They were acting without and against the civil authority of the place; they were committing an atrocious outrage upon a person invested with the nationality of the United States. If he could have properly interfered it the first stage of this lawless transaction, he might do so in the last. The act was, in all its stages, a continuous wrong, and the character of the actors, though there was a succession of persons, was the same; they were all wrong doers; and if they chanced to have the possession of a national ship and converted it into a prison for the purpose of consummating this wrong, that ship, thus desecrated was not entitled to the privileges of a sanctuary. Those who had the right to claim, and the power to release, the prisoner illegally confined therein, might treat it as a prison, and while it was degraded to such an ignoble purpose, migh tforget and be excused for forgetting, that it was a national ship.

There is a consideration, probably not brought to the notice of Austria, and not sufficiently regarded by others, which places the act of Capt Ingraham in a true light, and repels the inference of intended hostile demonstrations towards Austria. It was the understanding of the parties that Koszta should be retained at Smyrna while the question of his nationality was pending. Captain Ingraham received satisfactory evidence of a design on the part of the Austrian functionaries at Smyrnia and Constantinople, to disregard this arrangement, and remove him clandestinely from the Hussar on board of a steamer, for the purpose of taking him to Trieste. The information was such as did not permit Captain Ingraham to doubt that the commander of the Hussar concurred in this design, and intended to aid in carrying it into effect.—By this evidence of the want of good faith on the part of the Austrian functionaries, in which the Captain of the Hussar was implicated, the Captain of the St. Louis was placed in the perplexing alternative of surrendering the captive, without further efforts, to the sad fate which awaited him, or to demand his immediate release, and in case of refusal to enforce it. The Government of the United States exceedingly regrets that he was reduced to this painful alternative; but it cannot find, after a full consideration of all the circumstances, any good reasons for disapproving the course he pursued. It is not just to Captain Ingraham to look at the affair as it was at the precise point of time when the demand for the release of Koszta was made. The antecedent events qualify and legalize that act. The Austrian functionaries had obtained possession of the person of Koszta, not in a fair or allowable way, but by violating the civil laws of Turkey and the rights of humanity. Under these circumstances their custody of him was entitled to no respect from the agent of the government which, by virtue of his nationality, had a right to protect him. Had all the circumstances been as they were, except a change of place—instead of being taken from the territory of the Ottoman Porte, had he been taken from that of the United States—could a question have been raised as to the propriety of Captain Ingraham's conduct? If the conclusions heretofore arrived at are correct, the Austrian authorities had no more right to take Koszta from the soil of the Turkish domain than from the territory of the United States, and Captain Ingraham had the same right to demand and enforce his release that he would have had if Koszta had been taken from American soil, and incarcerated in a national vessel of the Austrian Emperor. In this question important as it is to the United States and Austria, the place of the transaction is immaterial, unless the Austrian municipal law extends over it.

The undersigned yields a ready assent to that part of Mr Hulseman's note relative to the war making power, and the doctrine contained in it is sound, and well sustained by most approved authorities; but the undersigned has not been able to discover its applicability to the case under consideration. The people of the United States, in organizing their government, have been careful to impose more restriction upon that power than any of the nations of Europe, and it cannot be admitted that these nations have had any occasion to reprove this government for its abuse. It has as deep an interest and as anxious a desire to maintain international relations of peace as any of the European powers, and will do as much as any of them for public tranquility. The rules for its own guidance, and for the conduct of its agents abroad, have that end especially in view.

On entering upon the duties of his office, the President announced the policy which would be observed by this government in its foreign intercourse; "We have nothing in our history or position to invite aggression. We have everything to beckon us to the cultivation of relations of peace and amity with all nations. Purposes, therefore, at once just and pacific will be significantly marked in the conduct of our foreign affairs." There need be no apprehensions of a departure from this course.

In pursuance of this policy, the public agents of this government abroad, are under instructions to respect the rights of all nations; and any deviation from that course would be promptly disavowed, and proper reparation made for any injury or insult which they might offer to a friendly power.

The application made by Austria to the principal power of Europe, to warn and admonish the United States in regard to the conduct of their agents on the occasion before mentioned, implies that this government has adopted and is acting upon some principle hitherto unknown to the laws of nations, and dangerous to public tranquility. The communications to the government in compliance with this appeal, though respectfully made, and doubtless well intended, imply a distrust of its good faith and fair intentions.

The undersigned is confident that, after due consideration of the views here taken of the affair at Smyrna, those Powers which have been so prompt to censure, will be equally prompt to correct any precipitate judgment they may have formed in regard to it. He indulges the belief that after a full and fair examination—not merely of a detached fact, but of the whole series of facts—they will be abundantly satisfied that the agents of this government in that transaction have respected international law, and more particular transgressed the restrictions it imposes.

The vindication of these agents is not placed upon any principle new to the international code, or unknown in the practice of enlightened nations. These nations do not hesitate, in the exercise of the right of protection to extend it to persons (not always subjects according to their municipal laws) who are clothed with their nationality; and in some instances they have carried this right of protection to limits which this government would not venture because it would not feel justified, to approach; nor have any of these nations been disposed to abandon the exercise of this right from a timid apprehension that it might possibly bring them into an occasional collision with other powers.

Is there anything in the character or condition of this government which restricts it in the use of this right—a common inheritance to all—within narrow limits than are allowed to others? In relation to international rights, the United States ask no more than has been conceded to others, and will not be contented with less.—They put forth no new principles, but claim the full benefit of those which are established.

Before closing this communication, the undersigned will briefly notice the complaint of Austria against Captain Ingraham for violating the neutral soil of the Ottoman empire. The right of Austria to call the United States to an account for the acts of their agents, affecting the soverign territorial rights of Turkey, is not perceived, and they do not acknowledge her right to require any explanation.

If anything was done at Smyrna in derogation of the sovereignty of Turkey, the government will give satisfactory explanation to the Sultan when he shall demand it, and it has instructed its minister resident to make this known to him. He is the judge, and the only rightful judge, in this affair, and the injured party too. He has investigated its merits, pronounced judgment against Austria, and acquitted the United States; yet, strange as it is, Austria has called the United States to account for violating the sovereign territorial rights of the Emperor of Turkey.

The conclusions at which the President has arrived, after a full examination of the transaction at Smyrna, and a respectful consideration of the views of the Austrian government thereon, as presented in Mr. Hulsemann's note, are, that Koszta, when seized and imprisoned, was invested with the nationality of the United States, and they had, therefore, the right, if they choose, to exercise it, to extend their protection to him; that from international law—the only law which can be rightfully appealed to for rules of action in this case—Austria could derive no authority to obstruct or interfere with the United States in the exercise of this right in effecting the liberation of Koszta; and that Captain Ingraham's interposition for his release was under the peculiar and extraordinary circumstances of the case, right and proper.

These conclusions indicate to Mr. Hulsemann the answer which the undersigned is instructed by the President to make to the Emperor of Austria to the demands presented in Mr. Hulseman's note.

The President does not see sufficient cause for disavowing the acts of the American agent which are complained of by Austria. Her claim for satisfaction on that account has been carefully considered and is respectfully declined.

Being convinced that the seizure and imprisonment of Koszta were illegal and unjustifiable, the President also declines to give his consent to his delivery to the Consul-General of Austria at Smyrna; but, after a full examination of the case, as herein presented, he has instructed the undersigned to communicate to Mr. Hulsemann his confident expectation that the Emperor of Austria will take the proper measures to cause M. Koszta to be restored to the same condition he was in before he was seized in the streets of Smyrna, on the 21st of June last.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Hulsemann the assurance of his high consideration.

W. L. MARCY.

MARRIED.

In Clark st. M. E. Church, 2d inst., by Rev. John Clark, Mr. ARLEY H. WHITMORE and Miss MARY RICHARDSON, all of this city.

ASK ANY ONE WHO HAS EVER USED DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS

What they think of them? Ninety-nine in a hundred will tell you they are the best Pills for Liver complaint, sick headache and dyspepsia that they have ever used.—Read the following from one of our most respectable citizens:

New York, Aug. 2, 1853.

I do hereby certify that I have been suffering from a pain in my side and breast for a long time, and after trying many remedies came to the conclusion that my liver was affected. I immediately commenced using Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and the few that I have taken have already given me more relief than all the other medicines I have taken put together. I went to a clairvoyant to consult him; after examining me carefully, he advised me to continue the use of Dr. McLane's Pills, that they would effectually cure me.

W. W. PHILIPS. No. 2 Columbia Place.

P. S. Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, also Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all the respectable Drug Stores in this city.

☞ Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills.—All others, in comparison, are worthless. oct

NOTICE.

The gentleman who called at Mellen & Co.'s Newspaper Depot, 53 Clark st., yesterday afternoon at about 3 o'clock, and who exchanged a twenty shilling gold coin and a half dollar for a three dollar bill, Wisconsin money, to send to Wisconsin, will hear of something greatly to his advantage by calling immediately at the Counting room of this paper. oct-dtf

BOARD OF TRADE.

The Semi-Annual Meeting of the Members of the Board of Trade will be held at their Rooms, on Monday evening next, at 7½ o'clock. L. P. HILLIARD, Sec'y.
Chicago, Oct. 1st, 1853.

FOX RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the above Company that calls have been made upon the subscriptions to the Capital Stock thereof, and payable as follows, viz.:
Five per cent. on the first day of November next,
Five per cent. on the first day of December next, and
Five per cent. on the first day of January next.
By the Board. A. J. WALDRON, Sec'y.
Elgin, Sept. 23d, 1853. se27-dtJan1

TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned having just returned from an extensive trip through Virginia, is possessed of greatly increased facilities for effecting sales of Real Estate. Persons having lots or lands to dispose of, will find their interest in placing descriptions and terms on his books. J. G. HAMILTON, 103 Randolph st. se24

LYON'S KATHARION.

☞ The Katharion neutralizes the effects of disease, climate and old age, in preserving and restoring the human hair even after a baldness of many years; cleanses the scalp from dandruff and its natural impurities—will cure the nervous headache, and all eruptive diseases of the skin, and is the most desirable article for curling and imparting gloss to the hair in the world. It happily unites the effects of the choicest Pomades to the best French Extracts, and exhales the perfume of the most delightful flowers. No person should be without it. Price only 25 cents, in large bottles. Sold by all dealers, everywhere. D. S. Barnes, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N. Y. oct

A BAD LEG OF A VERY DANGEROUS NATURE CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Mrs. Poole, of No. 2 Mermaid Court, Borough, had suffered for a very long period with a dreadful sore leg, which baffled the skill of the most eminent surgeons in private practice, as well as in the Hospitals and Dispensaries, under whose treatment she had been, none of which, after repeated trials, could effect the least good. The use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment alone has been the means of curing this extraordinary bad leg, to the wonder and astonishment of all who have seen it, and Mrs. Poole is a person far advanced in years. oct

USEFUL AND INTERESTING.

Free Lecture,
AT WARNER'S HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, 7½ o'clock
By Rev. J. S. Houghton, M. D.,
Of Philadelphia.
SUBJECT—"Good Health and Bodily Vigor, without the use of Drugs—Defective Sight Restored without Spectacles." oct4-2td

THEATRE.

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 4, 1853.
STAGE MANAGER..........MR. J. H. McVICKER.
Engagement of J. H. McVICKER and HENRY SEDLEY.
The performance will commence with THE LADY OF LYONS.—Claude Melnotte, Mr. H. Sedley; Col. Dumas, Mr. Rice; Beauseant, Wright, Pauline, Miss Wyatt; Madame Deschappelles, Mrs. Rice.
To conclude with SAM PATCH IN FRANCE. Sam Patch, J. H. McVicker; Bridget, Mrs. Rice.
ADMITTANCE.—To the First Circle and Parquette, 50 cts.—Orchestra Seats, 75 cts.—Private boxes, $5 and $6.—Second or Family Circle, 25 cents; Gallery for colored persons, 25 cents.
Doors open at 7; performance will commence at 7½.
Box Office open from 10 till 1, and from 3 till 5.
Seats may be secured on application to P. MARSHALL, Treasurer.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ALL those who have arrived in the city since August 1st, who have not given their names for the new Directory, will please call at 71 Randolph st. forthwith.
HALL & SMITH, City Directory Office.
N. B.—The work will be ready for sale early in November. oct4-1t

STRAYED.—From the premises of the subscriber on the corner of Clark and Van Buren sts. about the 15th of September, a Brindle Cow, with white star in the forehead, one horn very crooked, one of the forefoot teats on left side, milks crooked. Any one returning said cow to the owner, or giving information to me about her, will be rewarded. oct-1wd MRS. H. FLING.

TO THE PUBLIC.

FOR satisfactory reasons to myself, I hereby give notice that I withdraw my name from the Association of Liquor Dealers, formed for the purpose of raising the prices to ten cents per glass, and will hereafter sell on my own terms.
Any member of the Association feeling aggrieved, can, by calling on me, learn the reason for my taking the course I have. JOHN STOUHAM. oct-3d* 18 State & 49 Randolph sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED to purchase by the acre, several thousand dollars worth of Real Estate, within the city limits. oct-1w J. G. HAMILTON, 103 Randolph st.

Pennsylvania Coal

5,000 TONS OF MOUNT JOY COAL for sale by the subscriber.
Mount Joy Coal is one of the best beds of Coal in Western Pennsylvania, and is greater demand at Erie than any other coal shipped from that port. It burns more freely, making less dust and soot than any other Bituminous Coal brought to this market. For stoves and grates it is unequaled. All orders left at the Lake House, or at the office of Messrs Geo. A. Gibbs & Co., will be promptly attended to, and at the lowest prices.
☞ Carts to deliver Coal in any part of the city.
oct4 2m C. A. RENO.

70 TONS LACKAWANA COAL—For sale at the Lake House. oct4 2m C. A. RENO.

200 TONS NEW CASTLE COAL—For Blacksmiths—For sale at the Lake House. oct4 2m C. A. RENO.

DRESS SILKS.
A very large stock of
Rich Brocade Silks,
At very low prices!
BLACK GRO DE RHINE, in all widths and qualities. Plaids and Striped Glacie, Plain Poult de Soi, Gro de Naps in all colors, Black Satin de Chine, &c. &c.
oct4 L. D. OLMSTED & CO.

Plaids.
MARINO AND CASHMERE PLAIDS AND PLAID FLANNELS, in great variety; Raw Silks, Plaid Delains, &c. Plaid Ginghams, &c. &c. oct4 L. D. OLMSTED & CO.

Cloakings.
LYONS VELVETS, 44 wide, all colors, the most complete stock we have ever shown; Ladies' Cloaks of superior quality in fashionable colors, that is warranted to match.
oct4 L. D. OLMSTED & CO., 142 Lake st.

SILLIMAN'S VISIT TO EUROPE IN 1837.—Two vols. with illustrations. Price $2.50. For sale by oct4 BURLEY'S, 123 Lake st.

THE EXILES.—A tale by Talvi. Price $1. For sale at oct4 BURLEY'S, 123 Lake st.

MONT BLANC.—By Albert Smith. Price 50c. For sale at oct4 BURLEY'S, 123 Lake st.

$7,000 WORTH OF GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER & PLATED SPOONS, AT AUCTION.
THERE is yet left unsold about seven thousand dollars worth of that Stock of rich Gold and Silver Watches, Fine Gold Jewelry and Silver Ware, which must be sold this week.
☞ Sale commences each evening at 7½ o'clock. Goods may be had during the daytime at average auction prices, when ladies are invited to call. Good bargains may be expected. oct4 RANKIN & COOK.

GRUBB & WILLMARTH,
AUCTION & COMMISSION,
204 Lake St., Chicago, Illinois, [illegible]
For the Sale of
DRY GOODS AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY, BY Auction or Private Sale. Liberal Advances made.

—Two new Cherry Counters. Also, one Cherry Show Case. Apply at 133 Lake [illegible]

NOTICE.

Members of the First Universalist Society of Chicago are requested to meet at the office of Messrs. Peck & Hewes, No. 121 Lake st., (up stairs), on Thursday evening, 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to take action upon the matter of a Furnace for heating the Church edifice.
Per order of the Trustees. ROBERT FURGUS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

DOCTOR BUCK'S Office and Lodgings, No. 44 Clark st. opposite the Bank of America, until further notice.

☞ See Helvetia & Lafayette Gold Mining Co., in New York column.

Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Co.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a call of the balances unpaid on the Capital Stock subscribed for the construction of the "Second Division" of said Road, has been made, payable at the Office of the Treasurer in Chicago, on the 1st day of February, 1854. By order of the Board. se23-2m W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.

I am now selling Drafts on New York for Chicago and New England Notes, Gold, Currency at its worth.
I am paying a premium for Chicago and New England Notes and Gold of New York and Michigan.
I am buying specie at the following rates, currency being the standard:—American Gold, (old); Doubloons, Spanish; do Patriot; Sovereigns, heavy; do light; Napoleons; 5 Thalers; Ducats; German Crowns; French do; Spanish Dollars; Mexican do. [rates illegible]
Silver, Gold, and Land Warrants for sale.
Six per cent. interest allowed on Current Deposits.
Illegal money taken for collection.
F. G. ADAMS, Exchange Broker, 44 Clark Street.
Aug. 30th, 1853-tf

THE FRUIT GROWERS' CONVENTION.

The following persons are requested to act as a Committee of Arrangements, to prepare for the N. W. Fruit Growers' Association, whose meeting will be held at the City Hall, commencing on the 4th of October:
J. A. Wight, Wm. Brok, Martin Lewis, A. & W. B. Egan, Samuel Brooks, C. R. Peck, Dr. J. A. Kennicott, E. M. Bradley.
J. A. KENNICOTT, President N. W. F. G. A.
There will be a meeting of the Committee at the City Hall, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. se27-1w

NOTICE.

The ATLANTA BANK OF GEORGIA, recently chartered by the Legislature of that State, is now owned by the subscribers, and as such owners they are personally liable for all its issues in terms of the act of incorporation. The Notes of the Bank will be received on deposit by the subscribers on the same terms that Ohio and Indiana money is received, and they will be redeemed in New York by the Agents of the Bank at three quarters of one per cent. discount.
GEO. SMITH & CO.
Chicago, April 22, 1853.

FOR INSURANCE
In Responsible Eastern Companies,
Call on KING & SMITH.
55..........CLARK STREET..........55.
☞ Losses liberally adjusted and promptly paid. oct

For New Books,
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS AND MAGAZINES, LITERARY AND NEWSPAPERS, CALL AT
Danenhower's,
NO. 123, LAKE STREET.

ONCE AGAIN AHEAD!
PUTNAM FOR OCTOBER, received and for sale at oct1 BURLEY'S, 123 Lake st.

FOR ST. LOUIS VIA ILLINOIS RIVER.—The new and handsome steamer KENTUCKY, will leave La Salle for St. Louis on Monday evening Oct. 3, on the arrival of the morning cars from Chicago. oct1 R. G. Parks, Agent.

COD FISH, PICKLED HERRINGS, MARKET BASKETS, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.
ON TUESDAY morning, Oct. 4, at 9½ o'clock, without reserve—
2 Tierces Cod Fish, in good order.
Boxes do do
6 bbls Pickled Herrings.
Dried Peaches.
Ground Coffee.
10 boxes Chewing Tobacco.
200 Wooden Bowls.
50 Market Baskets.
15 baskets Vermicelli.
1 chest Black Tea.
1 chest Young Hyson Tea.
10 boxes Washing Powder.
6 Reams Letter Paper.
20 dozen Whips.
LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
6¼ pipes Cognac Brandy.
Proprietor's Vintage, 1851.
20 bbls French Wine.
50,000 Spanish Cigars.
ALSO—A quantity of Household and Kitchen furniture, &c. (See bills.) oct RANKIN & COOK.

JULIUS CRONE,
Real Estate, General Agency
And Intelligence Office,
117..........SOUTH CLARK STREET..........117
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
TRANSLATIONS and all other business incident to the office of an Interpreter, such as the preparation of articles, Documents, Deeds, &c. &c., into the English, French and German languages—the buying of houses. Also, the making out and collecting of accounts of rents, the paying out of monies, and more especially the purchase and sales of Real Estate will be faithfully attended to upon reasonable terms. JULIUS CRONE, Gate of the Post Office.

Ladies' Oyster Saloon.
H. A. Layton & Co.,
NO. 9..........CLARK ST..........NO. 9.
HAVE opened a Saloon at the above place for the special accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to enjoy the luxuries of the season, done up in the best and most approved style, and served in the most neat and tempting manner. Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated with Lunch and Meals at all hours, and at a moment's notice.
GAME—Quails, Prairie Hens, Pigeons, Woodcocks, Ducks, and all kinds of Game in their season. Oysters in shell, Sardines, Lobsters—and in short, every delicacy from [illegible]
We respectfully ask a discriminating and an epicurean public to give us a trial. H. A. LAYTON & CO., No. 9 Clark st.

Excelsior Saloon.
THE subscriber would announce to the public that they have opened the above Saloon at No. 9 Clark st., which they have fitted up with entirely new furniture, and after the most approved style. [illegible]
Hot Meals and Suppers got up at all hours. Oysters in shell, Sardines, Lobsters, &c.
GAME. Quails, Prairie Hens, Pigeons, Woodcocks, Ducks, and all kinds of Game in their season.
Just give us a call, and see for yourselves.
H. A. LAYTON & CO., No. 9 Clark st.

WANTED.—A smart, active Lad, 15 or 16 years old, as Errand Boy. One well acquainted with the city would be preferred. Apply immediately at 142 Lake street. L. D. OLMSTED & CO.

NOTICE.—A young man who can furnish cash capital from two to three thousand dollars, wishes to engage in some well established business in this city. All letters addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to. oct-1wd WILLIAM COMSTOCK.

Fur Goods. Fur Goods.
500 Victorines Stone Marten, Silver Marten, Fitch, Coney, etc. [illegible] Muffs, Gloves and Mittens. Children's Sets, Cuffs, &c.
Buffalo Robes.
500 Buffalo Robes, by the bale or single; Raccoon Robes, Grey Wolf do, Grey Fox do, Badger do. Gentlemen's Seal, Raccoon and Wolf Over Coats.
Wholesale buyers will find it to their advantage to examine the above articles, as they will be sold low, and are manufactured from choice Furs and by experienced hands.
CHARLES CLEAVES, 156 Lake st.
Chicago, Sept. 26, 1853

WANTED.—by a young Man, a situation in a Wholesale Grocery Store or as assistant Book-keeper in some business establishment in the city. The best of references given. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON.

TO LET.—A convenient and dry Cellar. Apply at [illegible] Lake st.

RICH AND ELEGANT!!
FALL GOODS
Opening daily by
L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,
142..........LAKE ST..........142.
Dress Silks, French Merinos, Raw Silks, Wool Plaids, Wool De Laines, Cashmeres, Coburgs; Shawls, Mantillas, Cloaks, Embroideries, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves.
TRIMMING GOODS, of all the new patterns, in large quantities. L. D. OLMSTED & CO., 142 Lake st.

HATHAWAY'S
Mathematical and Classical High School,
FOR MALES AND FEMALES,
No. 56..........LAKE STREET..........No. 56.
WILL be open for the reception of Pupils on Wednesday, September 14th. [remainder illegible]

WM. H. HASKELL,
AUCTION, COMMISSION, AND FORWARDING MERCHANT [illegible]

RANKIN & COOK, GENERAL
Auction and Commission Merchants,
No. 174 RANDOLPH STREET, [illegible]

The Daily Tribune.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Andrews' splendid Dioramas at Tremont Hall will be exhibited at 4 o'clock this afternoon, to children; also to-morrow and Saturday afternoons. They will be charged but *ten cents* admission. The exhibition will continue every evening of the present week.

Lecture on Health and Defective Sight.—Dr. J. S. Hougton, of Philadelphia, announces a Free Lecture, on the preservation of Health without the use of drugs, and the restoration of Defective Sight, without spectacles, at Warner's Hall, to-morrow (Wednesday) evening. Dr. Houghton is known to us as an intelligent, enterprising gentleman; and he is said by the Eastern papers to be a very entertaining and effective speaker. The subjects which he proposes to discuss are of the highest importance, and deepest interest, and will no doubt command the public attention. Dr. Houghton delivered a course of lectures last week, at Detroit, during the session of the State Fair, which attracted large audiences of the most intelligent citizens, (as we learn from the Detroit papers,) and afforded the highest satisfaction.

Railroad Accident.—As the passenger train from Takilwa to Peru was running over the Rock Island Railroad yesterday, the forward truck axle of the engine "Monroe" broke, capsizing the locomotive, instantly killing the engineer, and the fireman is so seriously injured that he cannot live. None of the passengers were injured. For these facts, are indebted to Mr. Superintendent Gillmore.

Injunction on the Railroad Crossing.—On the application of the Northern Indiana and Chicago Railroad Company, Judge Morris yesterday ordered an Injunction to be issued on the 19th inst., prohibiting the Illinois Central Railroad Company from running trains across the track of the former Company, at the crossing eight miles South of this city, on and after that date—unless Commissions are appointed to award damages for crossing the track, and to settle the point and manner of crossing.

The decided tone of the Injunction will put at rest all fears on the part of the public about another collision at the "Crossing."

Fruit Growers' Convention.—The N. W. Fruit Growers' Association will meet at South Market Hall at 10 o'clock this forenoon, for organization. A number of distinguished gentlemen from abroad are expected to be present.—An address will be delivered in the evening by J. A. Wight, Esq., of the "Prairie Farmer."

☞ The attention of all those who have arrived in the city since August 1st, 1853, is called to a notice in our advertising columns.

☞ The new and splendid steamer *E. K. Collins*, of Ward's Line, left Newport on Sunday evening for this port. She is in charge of Capt. Butlin, of the Arctic.

☞ The United States steamer Michigan arrived in port yesterday morning from a cruise on Lake Michigan. She lays at her old moorings, under the lee of the dredge boats, near Fort Dearborn.

A CARD.

Since the Proprietor's recent Laboratory enlargements have allowed him to supply his numerous orders for Lyon's Katharion, he has also introduced some new Chemical affinities which adds still to the high character of this immensely popular article for Curling, Preserving and restoring the Hair.

Let those now use, Who never used before,
And those who always used, Now use the more.

The price is still 25 cents, in large bottles, and may be had at any store in the United States.
D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, 161 Broadway, N. Y.

BALDNESS CURED.
EMERSON'S AMERICAN HAIR RESTORATIVE.
For Restoring the Hair on Heads [illegible] bald, and to prevent the Hair from falling, is winning golden opinions of persons who are using it. This is a new article, recently introduced, is a sure thing for Baldness, and will stand the test of a discerning public. The Proprietors have such confidence in it that they authorize their Agents to take Bald cases, on GUARANTEE. Price to be agreed upon between the parties. WM. McMILLAN, corner Randolph and State street, Wholesale and Retail Agent for Chicago and surrounding country.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS ARE AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS AND ASTHMAS.
There are daily so many undeniable proofs of the efficacy of Holloway's Pills in the cures of diseases of the Chest, arising either from old coughs, recent colds, wheezing or shortness of breath, that all persons, whether young or old, suffering from such complaints, should have immediate recourse to these invaluable Pills, as a fair trial will show their extraordinary powers. Many persons who were scarcely able to draw their breath, and apparently almost at death's door, have been completely cured by this remedy, to the astonishment of those who have witnessed their sufferings. oct

FALL TRADE.

FALL EXHIBITION OF
BOOKS AND STVTIONARY.
Over 80,000 Volumes of
Law, School and Miscellaneous Books.
Extreme Length of Store Room, [illegible] feet!
BRILLIANTLY LIGHTED BY SKY-LIGHTS

MAMMOTH
Book Establishment.
D. B. COOKE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
NO. 133 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
☞ Country Merchants and Booksellers will find it to their interest to make their selections from our splendid Stock.
SCHOOL BOOKS—The best stock in the west.
BLANK BOOKS—We have more Blank Books than all other houses in the city together.
STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS—suitable for the country trade.
LETTER AND CAP PAPERS—Our assortment is unsurpassed.
An enormous stock of Pass Books, Memorandum, Time Books, &c.
☞ Country Libraries furnished at Eastern prices.
Strangers and citizens are invited to examine our Stock which is unequalled, and our prices, which will be found as low as Eastern rates. oct

Leather, Leather.
[list illegible]

ENGLISH KERSEYS AND COLLAR CHECKS [illegible]

New World Cooking Stoves,
203..........Lake Street..........203.
[illegible]

DRUGS, Etc.
2,800 [illegible]

The Daily Tribune.

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FALL EXHIBITION OF
BOOKS AND STATIONARY.
Over 80,000 Volumes of
Law, School and Miscellaneous Books.
Extreme Length of Store Room, 180 feet!
BRILLIANTLY LIGHTED BY SKY-LIGHTS.

MAMMOTH
Book Establishment.
D. B. COOKE & CO.,
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STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS—suitable for the country trade.
LETTER AND CAP PAPERS—Our assortment is unrivalled.
[illegible]

Leather, Leather.

[illegible]

New World Cooking Stoves,
203 .... Lake Street........ 203.

[illegible]

DRUGS, Etc.

2,800 [illegible]

LATEST BY THE MAILS.
LATER FROM NEW MEXICO.

The late Slaughter of the Americans by the Apaches—The war of McGee—More troops wanted on the Texas frontier—Fighting among the Mexicans, &c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 28.

The New Orleans Picayune, of the 22d contains late and interesting letters from Texas.—The dates from San Antonio being to the 10th instant.

The following are the particulars of the recent slaughter of eleven Americans by the Apache Indians, of which you have been advised by telegraph direct from N. Orleans. A party of Americans, numbering fifty-one, bound for California, reached Magoffinsville about the 5th of August. When within one hundred miles from that place, they were attacked by the Indians, who carried off thirteen of their finest horses.

On their arrival at Eleta the Americans dispatched a dozen of their choicest men, mounted on their best remaining horses, in search of those stolen by the Indians. They had been out but two days, when they were met by the Indians to the number of 150 or 200, who surrounded them and killed ten out of the thirteen. Another of the party also died after reaching Magoffinsville, from the effect of the fight.

The letters make terrible complaints of the scarcity of troops for the protection of the frontier—almost every day witnessing some horrible cruelties and massacres by the Indians. The attention of the government at Washington is earnestly called to this distressing condition of affairs.

The letters further state that the American named McGee, who was arrested and imprisoned by the Mexicans, on charge of stealing cattle near El Paso, was still in confinement at Chihuahua. The American Consul had stated that the authorities had sent to El Paso for full and accurate information concerning the affair, when a decision in the case would probably be rendered.

In the attack upon the jail to rescue McGee, there were 48 Americans, the Mexicans numbering only 8, yet they succeeded in routing the Americans, with a loss of 2 killed. The names of the latter were Hamick and Hendres, besides these, there 6 or 8 wounded. The conflict lasted 15 minutes.

A San Antonio letter, under date of Sept. 12, says, that "the Mexicans are fighting among themselves."

It also adds that the Mexican government had seized from Mr. Lightner, a merchant of Chihuahua, goods to the amount of $18,000, the cause of seizure being that he had not paid sufficient duties.

A party had left San Antonio on an exploring expedition, to find the nearest railroad route to that point.

BENEFIT BALL.
Man the Brakes!
No. 3!
NIAGARA ENGINE CO. NO. 3.

THIS COMPANY respectfully announce that their First Annual Ball will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 13, 1853, AT THE NORTH MARKET HALL.

☞ Firemen are invited to be present in uniform, without further notice.
DEAN'S SPLENDID QUADRILLE BAND will be in attendance, Mr. S. T. Dean, Caller.

Honorary Managers. [illegible]

Committee of Arrangements.
J. M. Kennedy, ... P. P. Wood,
Sim Farwell, ... W. Bost,
John Regan, ... Las. Meyers,
J. M. Wilson, ... P. Pears,
A. McMonagal, ... J. Pasewell.

Floor Managers.
J. M. Johnston, ... T. W. Wadsworth,
Sim Farwell, ... J. M. Kennedy,
W. Scott, ... [illegible]
H. M. Wilson, ... A. L. Johnston.

☞ Gents wishing ladies invited will please hand their address to any of the Committee of Arrangements. Tickets, $3, including Supper, to be had at the Book and Music Stores, of the Committee, and at the door. Carriages will be in attendance at 2 o'clock P. M.

S. NICKERSON,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 123 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
☞ Cash advanced on Consignments.
LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, Oct. 4, at 9 o'clock A. M., the following invoice [illegible]

New Mail Arrangement.

POST OFFICE, CHICAGO, Sept. 19, 1853.

The Mails will close at this Office, until further notice, as follows:
[illegible]

ISAAC COOK, P. M.

GO AT ONCE AND SEE THE
GIFTS,
AT THE REAL ESTATE OFFICE OF
J. B. F. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 94 Randolph st.

[illegible]

MANNER OF DISTRIBUTION.
[illegible]

AUSTRALIA.
PIONEER LINE.

THE new and noble Boston Clipper Ship "EDWARD," 1650 tons burden, will sail from her berth, Pier 3, East River, for PORT PHILIP, Australia, on the 20th October, [illegible]

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Basement of the First Presbyterian Church. [illegible]

MR. PHELPS, Piano Manufacturer from Detroit, [illegible]

WANTED.—By a first rate Double or Single Entry Book Keeper, [illegible] W. H. SAMPSON.

MULTUM IN PARVO— [illegible]

PURE SPIRITS— [illegible] FLANDERS & WADSWORTH.

COMMERCIAL.
CHICAGO MARKET.
OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, Monday evening, Oct. 3.

To-day, Water street has presented an animated appearance, there being more wagons loaded with grain than have come into the city in one day during the last three years.

On Saturday night the market for Wheat and Corn closed firm, with something of a speculative feeling, as regards the former, and this morning, the market opened with a slightly advancing tendency. About ten o'clock, however, before any very considerable transactions had taken place, our *Extra*, announcing the arrival of the Baltic, with her market news, was issued, and created a great deal of excitement. The first effect was an advance of ten cents per bushel, and sales were made as high as $1.12½ ℔ bushel for good quality of spring. The City Mills marked up 5c cents on their brands, all round, and would not sell except to their customers of the retail trade, at that,—being [illegible] advance of shippers.

We notice sales as follows:

FLOUR.—On Saturday evening, 200 bbls No. 1 Montgomery Mills brands, at $5.50 (worth $6 to-day), and City Mills brands as follows: O'Fisk, $4.75; Garden City, $5.50; Adams' Mill, $5.75; Talbot, $4.75; Family, $5.25; and Extra do at $5.75.—5c added on retail sales.

WHEAT.—Sale of 2,000 bu mixed, before steamer, at 1.05c, afloat; 500 do winter, do do at 1.00c; after steamer, 1,000 bu winter, from R. I. R. R., delivered at store, at 1.10c; 400 do winter, in mill, at 1.12c; 2,000 do spring from street to store at 100@110c; 485 do do from railroad to store, in lots, at 1.00c, and 1,000 do do to do at 1.11½c.

CORN.—Sale to-day of 8,000 bu, afloat, at 50½c; and 1,000 do do at depot, at 50c ℔ 60lbs. Also, before steamer, 9,000 bu, in lots, free on board, at 48c.

OATS.—Sales of 15,000 afloat at 27½c; and 3,000 from teams, in lots, at 30@31c.

RYE.—Nominally 60@60c ℔ bu.

BARLEY.—500 bu, in lots, at 50c ℔ bu.

SEEDS.—Timothy selling at $1.75 ℔ bu.

BUTTER.—The market is better supplied, especially with firkin, which is not so active. We now quote 14@16c as the range of the market.

EGGS.—Steady at 12@12½c ℔ dozen in lots.

POTATOES.—The supply is abundant at 25c ℔ bu.

SALT.—Dealers have put up prices 12½c ℔ bbl, and we note sales of 500 bbls in lots at that—$1.17½c at wholesale, and $2 at retail. Dairy sacks unchanged at 12@14c for 14 and 20 lb sacks.

FREIGHTS.—The brig Minnesota takes cargo of wheat here and at Kenosha at 9c; and the brig J R Giddings takes wheat, all here, at 8c.

In other matters, the market is unchanged.

Canal Receipts.

Wheat, bu.	3,736	Tobacco, lbs.	12,500
Corn, bu.	9,469	Potatoes, bu.	[illegible]
Oats, do.	14,027	Coal, tons	[illegible]
Hay, do.	33,860	Flour, bbls.	156
Seeds, do.	14,635	Wood, cords	161
Pork, do.	17,550	Stone, cords	31
Misc., lbs.	77,795		

Canal Shipments.

Lumber, ft.	167,469	R R iron, lbs.	11,440
Shingles, No.	85,000	Mdse, do.	4,130
Lath, do.	20,000	Salt, bbls.	100
Cedar Posts, do.	65		

RECEIPTS BY G. & C. U. RAILROAD, Oct. 3.

Flour, bbls.	[illegible]	Corn, bush.	[illegible]
Wheat, bush.	[illegible]	Barley, do.	1,802
Oats, do.	1,403	Rye, do.	374

NEW YORK MARKET.—Oct. 3, 6 P. M.

The market for Western Flour opened with a firmly demand for export, but with a limited supply on the spot.—There was an advance on low grades of 25 per bbl, closing at same, owing to high freights. Included in sales 15,000 bbls State and Ohio for the month's delivery. [illegible]

BUFFALO MARKET.
BUFFALO, Oct. 3, 1853—6 P. M.

Under the more favorable news by the Baltic, which was received at an early hour this morning, the market was excited and unsettled—holders advanced their pretensions, buyers hold back for the effect of the news on the New York market. [illegible]

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED—Oct. 3.

Steamer Traveller, Cooper, Sheboygan.
Barque Union, Borden, Buffalo, 384 tons coal, 40 tons iron and nails.
Brig Alex. Mitchell, Fitzgerald, Green Bay, 180 m lumber.
[illegible]

CLEARED.

Prop St. Joseph, Martin, Buffalo, 17,000 bu oats, 2300 bbls pork, 250 do flour, 10 tons bacon.
[illegible]

CANAL—ARRIVED.

[illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. B. F. RUSSELL & CO.

REAL ESTATE, AND STOCK BROKERS—ROOMS, 94 Randolph Street, Chicago,—Land Agents for the payment of Taxes, Purchase of Lands, Lots, Farms and other property. Government Land entered, purchased or Located, and Land Warrants bought and sold.
NOTARY PUBLIC—Takes acknowledgments of Deeds, Bonds and other instruments of Writing, Protests, &c.
CONVEYANCES—Deeds, Bonds, Contracts, and all other Writings drawn up correctly, according to the laws of the State of Illinois.
REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS—Attention given to sales of Vessels, Cargoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE, the following described REAL ESTATE, at their Office.

LOTS.
NORTH DIVISION.
[illegible]
WEST DIVISION.
[illegible]
SOUTH DIVISION.
[illegible]
LANDS.
[illegible]

DRY GOODS
AT WHOLESALE.
KEEP, HARMON & Co.,
211 ... South Water St., ... 211.

NOW HAVE IN STORE A VERY LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF
Fall and Winter Dry Goods,
Which Dealers are invited to call and examine *before purchasing elsewhere,*
AS THEY WILL BE SOLD AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CHICAGO BOOK TRADE.
S. C. GRIGGS & CO.,
111 .... Lake Street .... 111.
PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, Wholesale and Retail.

THOMPSON'S ARITHMETIC TRIUMPHANT.
BROOKLYN CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION.— [illegible]

Sunday School Books

ALL the Libraries of the American Sunday School Union, [illegible]

A NEW MUSIC BOOK.—WEBSTER'S DULCEDO— [illegible]

JUST ISSUED FROM THE PRESS.
Natural History for Schools.

READINGS in Zoology—Designed for the use of Institutions of Learning, and for the general reader; illustrated by more than 200 engravings, cut wood, by J. L. Comstock, M. D.—Price $1 00.

[illegible]

LIFE AND LECTURES OF FATHER GAVAZZI: [illegible]

A NEW BOOK BY TUCKERMAN!! [illegible]

Pasquelle's French Course.
[illegible]

S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

PRINTING INK. [illegible]

WANTS.

IMPROVED FARM WANTED.
WORTH about $2000, in exchange for cash and merchandise of equal amount. Inquire of H. WHEELER & CO.

WANTED—OLD COPPER AND BRASS, for which the highest price will be paid in cash, by NUGENT & OWENS.

LUBIN'S PERFUMED EXTRACTS, warranted [illegible]

WANTED DAILY
AT THE
City Intelligence and Patent Agency Office,
No. 171 Randolph Street.

YOUNG MEN, as Clerks, for stores, &c. [illegible]

WANTED—A first rate Woman Cook and Chamber maid, in a Boarding house in this city. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO.

BOARDING—A few more day boarders will be received at 75 Clark Street, [illegible]

BOARDING—A few Gentlemen can obtain board, with or without rooms. [illegible]

BOARDING—A few more respectable boarders may find rooms and board at 214 and 216 Randolph st., opposite N. Y. House. References exchanged.

BOARDING.
A FEW Boarders can be accommodated with or without Rooms in a desirable location, being near the City Hotel. Apply at No. 83 State street.

A BOOK-KEEPER AND OUT DOOR CLERK.— [illegible]

A RARE CHANCE.—For sale the Stock and Fixtures of an old established and well known and well patronized *Family Grocery*. [illegible]

WANTED.—By a single gentleman a furnished room within ten minutes walk of the Tremont House.—Address, *post paid*, Box 1700.

FRENCH MERINOS.—A very large and superior stock, in all colors and qualities, at 141 Lake st. L. D. OLMSTED & CO.

STOVES BELOW COST.
193 .... LAKE STREET 193
Clearing out Sale,

WE have in store some 150 old fashioned Air Tight Cook Stoves, various patterns, which we offer to the trade at cost, in order to close them out immediately, to make room for the celebrated Vulcan Air Tight Cook Stove. [illegible]

WM. KENNEDY & SONS.

For Saut Ste Marie.
[illegible]

$50 REWARD.
LOST.—A small Gold Watch, patent lever, 15 jewels, No. [illegible]

ENGINEER WANTED.
A GOOD ENGINEER [illegible] T. WRIGHT.

WALL PAPER—PAPER HANGINGS.— [illegible]

Dress Patterns and Dress Making.
[illegible]

HORSE BLANKETS— [illegible]

WANTED—To work at a Lumber Establishment in Grand Traverse Bay, [illegible] HANNAH, LAY & CO.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.— [illegible]

HARPER'S MAGAZINE—For October. [illegible]

DAISY BURNS.—Daisy Burns, by Julia Kavanagh. [illegible]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.— [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH
REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE
CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

Arrival of the Baltic.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

The Baltic arrived at 7 o'clock with Liverpool dates up to the 21st.

Breadstuffs are animated and further advance in demand.

Wheat 3d. Flour 1s. Corn advanced and in demand.

The Russian and Turkish question is unchanged. The Chinese revolution is extending. Breadstuffs in France is still moving upward. The United States Expedition has sailed for Japan followed by two Russian Frigates.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21.

Wheat advanced 3d. Flour 1s. Corn advanced and in demand.

FLOUR.—Western canal 31s. 6d. and 32s. 6d. Southern, 32s. 6d. and 33s 6d. Ohio, 33s. 6d. and 34s. 6d.

CORN.—White, 38s. and 38s.

WHEAT.—9s. and 9s. 5d., for white and red 8s. 5d. to 8s. 11d.

PROGRESS OF THE YELLOW FEVER.

LOUISVILLE, Sept 29.

Advices from Baton Rouge to the 21st inst, report 63 deaths by yellow fever, since the breaking out of the epidemic.

Among the more recent victims is Capt. J. S. Morgan, of the U. S. army.

Private despatches from Mobile represent the fever as abating, while at Kokabury it shows no diminution.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Further News by the Baltic.

The Turkish Question to be Settled without War.

Highly Important from the Mesilla Valley!

WAR COMMENCED!

LATER NEWS BY THE BALTIC.

The Hungarian regalia is to be presented in the Vienna Museum. The King of Russia has concluded not to go to the meeting of Emperors at Olmutz. Letters from Madrid say that another ministerial crisis was coming in Spain, and in private political circles, the propriety of opposing the Queen was freely discussed.

The Turkish difficulties will be settled without recourse to arms. The Patrie states that the Emperor of Russia will not under any circumstances, commence hostilities, and that the definite decision of Turkey cannot be known in Britain until the middle of October.

A message from Verona says that Austria declines acting longer with the other powers, and also has forwarded instructions to the Austrian Ambassadore at Constantinople, to assure the Sultan that he must accept the first note unmodified. The conference at Vienna now considers affairs very serious.

The Vienna Conference was in session, attempting to smothe over the difficulties, and it is reported that the new modifications, conciliatory to both Russia and Turkey, would be made, but it was feared that, in the meantime, the armies on the Danube might come in collision. The Austrian charge had notified the Porte that Servia would remain neutral in the affair of war.

The Pacha of Egypt will send Bonet Dey as commissioner to the New York exhibition.

By the overland route we learn that the U. S Expedition, the Susquehanna, Mississippi, Saratoga and Plymouth, sailed July 3d from Shanghai for Japan, followed by the two Russian frigates. The Susquehanna and Saratoga, on the the coast, touched at several islands and distributed live stock, and also at Benora, where they found European settlers, and where the Commodore purchased ten acres of land, on a fine harbor for a coal depot.

The Chinese revolution continues, but no decisive action is reported.

Cholera was spreading in the English ports. France—nothing of interest. Activity is reported in the Navy yard.

The critical condition of breadstuffs continues. Prices were pending upwards.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES WITH MEXICO.

New York Oct. 3.

The sloop of war Albany has anchored off the bay, she will sail in a few days. The steamer Crescent City with the California mails to 1st of Sept., is telegraphed from below.

A despatched from New Orleans says a report has reached Mexico of the breaking out of hostilities in the Mesilla Valley, between the U. S troops and the Mexican forces. Gen. Trestia has also obtained information that large bodies of American troops were concentrated on the Rio Grande, and that they would unite with those already in the Valley to seize it. These reports were such as to require an explanation of the intentions of the U. S. in sending out additional forces to occupy the Mesilla Valley and vicinity.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3d.

The Sloop Cataract, for the Tehuantepec route, is completed. Sykes & Co, of Sheffield, England, have engaged to build a plank road from Suchip to the Pacific, a distance of 75 miles, in one year from Dec. 1st, and a Railroad from ocean to ocean, 165 miles, in four years. The priviledge of building a Sub marine Telegraph from Cuba to a point in Florida, has been granted to Samuel A. Kennedy and others.

TIONS OF THE SKIN.

It should be remembered, that when the coarser particles of impurity are diverted from their proper channels, and become deposited in the skin, that cutaneous eruptions are the certain consequence.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will be found a delightful medicine for all disorders of the skin; because they expel from the body those poisonous humors which are the cause of all kinds of eruptive disease. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will be found to aid and improve digestion, and as they are a direct purifier of the blood, they will most assuredly give health and vigor to the whole frame, which in turn will be sure to give a smooth and healthy complexion.

Beware of Counterfeits.

The genuine is for sale by
Nicholas Week, 203 Lake street, up stairs.
Day & Baldwin, 139 [illegible]
Brinckerhoff & Penton, 94 Lake st.
S. Sawyer, 121 Lake st.
Henry Ritchie, 117 Randolph st., and by Agents in all parts of the United States.
Principal Office, 169 Race st., Philadelphia.

Chicago Female Seminary
NO'S 166, 168, & 170 CLARK ST.
A. J. SAWYER, A. M., & LADY, PRINCIPALS.

THE FALL TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on MONDAY, SEPT. 12, 1853. No pains have been spared to secure, for the coming year, Teachers of the highest rank in every department. [illegible]

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE
Taught in 75 to 100 Lessons.
MONS. JACQUES EMILE HAMILTON

[illegible]

FRENCH LANGUAGE, DRAWING & PAINTING.
M. E. MONTEL, [illegible]

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
PURCHASING DRY GOODS [illegible] STANLEY, HUTCHINS & GUNN.

Charles Scribner's Publications.
[illegible]

NEW YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau st., New York.

Dry Goods.

BOWEN & McNAMEE, Importers of American and Foreign Silk, and Fancy Goods, 112 and 114 Broadway.
HILL, BROTHERS, Importers of Embroideries, White Goods, &c., No. 39 Liberty st.
F. COTTENET & CO., Importers of French and other European Goods, No. 67 Broad st.
GEORGE PEARCE & CO., Importers of Lace Goods, Embroideries, &c. 38 Broadway, [illegible]
EPSTEIN & HONIG, No. 182 Broadway, [illegible]
L. J. WYETH & CO., Importers of Embroideries, White and Lace Goods, &c., No. 25 Broad st.
JAMES OWEN, 12 Broad st., Imp. of Dress Trimmings, Gimps and Fringes, Silk Cravats, Lace Mitts, and Silk Goods generally.
H. HENNEQUIN & CO., Manuf. and Impt. of French Goods, Merinos, Shawls, [illegible]
H. ROBINSON & CO., No. 183 Broadway, Importers and Jobbers, Lace Goods, Ribbons, Silks, [illegible]
WILLIAM REDMOND, 58 Pine st., sole Agent in N. Y., for the sale of the Linens of James and Robert Young, Ballymena, Ireland.
A. ISELIN & CO., No. 47 Broad st., Importers of French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.
ENSCHEDE & RUSCH, No. 29 Broad st., Importers of French and Swiss Goods, Silks, Muslins, &c.
MITCHELL & POTT, 45 Exchange Place, Importers of British Dry Goods, Scotch and Irish Linens, Dress Goods, &c.
BORN, SCHLIEPER & HAARHAUS, Importers of German and Belgian Broad Cloths, Silks, Liverics, &c., No. 50 Exchange place.
SALOMON KOHNSTAMM, Impt. of Silks, Shawls, Laces and Embroideries and Tailoring Goods, 63 Broadway.
ANDREAE & CO., Importers of French, German and Italian Silk Goods, Cloths, &c., 45 Broadway.
BOURRY D'IVERNOIS & CO., Impt's of French and Swiss Goods, Silks, Ribbons, &c., No. 70 Broadway.
THOMAS MUNROE, No. 34 Pine st., Colored Cotton Goods, Silesias, Cambrics, Vest-padding, Wigans, Nankeens, &c.
PETER D. MULLER, Imp't of French, German and Swiss Dry Goods, Silks, Satins, Velvet, Merinos, Shawls, Woolens, &c., 22 Broad st., N. Y.
HATCH & YALE, Importers and Jobbers of Silk and Fancy Dry Goods, generally, 15 Cedar st.
JAMES McCREERY & CO., 73 William st., Importers and Jobbers of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.
C. B. HATCH & CO., 37 William st., Importers of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, and Manufacturers of Shirts, Stocks, &c.
JOHN M. DAVIS, JONES & CO., Importers of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, and Manufacturers of Stocks, Shirts, Ties, &c., 101 William st.
R. A. & G. H. WITTHAUS, 51 Exchange Place, Importers of Mens' Furnishing Goods, Tailors' and Ladies' Trimmings, Frame Silk and Worsted.
S. STRAHLHEIM & CO., 69 Broadway, Importers of Lace, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.
SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN, Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty st., Importers of French, Swiss, and German Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Vestings, Satins, Serges, &c. Woolens of every description.
BERTRAND, FRERES & HENRY, Importers of Linen Cambrics and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Linen Lawns, Embroideries &c., (own manufacture) 27 William st.

CLOTH GOODS.

CLARK & WEST, 158 Broadway, Importers of French, English and German Goods for Merchant Tailors and Clothiers.
HOOK, SKINNER & CO., [illegible]

CLOTHING.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., Extensive Retail Clothing Establishment, 441 Broadway, (no deviation from marked prices.)
HANFORD & BROTHER, Wholesale Clothing, Shirt, Drawer and Furnishing Goods, [illegible]

DAGUERREOTYPES.

J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway, the oldest and most extensive establishment in the United States.

DRUGGISTS.

MARSH & NORTHROP, 150 Greenwich st., Impt's and wholesale Dealers in Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c.

ENGRAVERS.

WHITNEY, JOCELYN & ANNIN, Artists and Engravers on Wood, No. [illegible] Fulton Street. [illegible]
J. W. ORR, DESIGNER AND ENGRAVER, 75 & 77 Nassau street. This is the largest and best establishment in the United States.
GIMBREDE, Card Engraver and Printer, also dealer in fine Stationery, Fancy Goods, Perfumery &c., 8 Metropolitan Hotel, 588 Broadway.
HYATT & CORNELL, General Engravers and Printers, [illegible] Orders by Mail or Telegraph promptly attended to.

EXPRESSES.

EDWARDS, SANFORD & CO., Foreign Express, No. 36 Broadway. Goods and packages forwarded to and from all parts of the world.

FANCY GOODS.

PERGO & BULKLEY, 62 Cedar st., Import. & Jobbers. English, French and German Fancy Goods, Combs, Buttons, Brushes, Threads, Cutlery, Percussion Caps &c.
THOS. & EDWD GILL, Importers of Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces and Embroideries, Agents wanted for their Locomotive Needles, No. 14 Dey Street, N. Y.
CARROLL & HUTCHINSON, Import. and Dealers in French, German and English Jewelry, Fancy Goods and Stationery, 547 Broadway.

GUNS AND SPORTING APPARATUS.

HENRY THOMS & CO., Agents for Westley Richards, of London, Importers of Guns and Sporting Apparatus of every description. 291 Broadway.

GOLD MINING CO.

HELVETIA & LAFAYETTE Gold Mining Co. The most successful one in California. Dividends will be paid quarterly, commencing in October next. [illegible] DANIEL ADEE, Agent, 107 Fulton st., N. Y.

HARDWARE &c.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL, 135 to 141 Centre Street. [illegible]

HATS, FURS, &c.

GRAHAM & JACOBS, 102 Water St., Impt. Manufacturers & Wholesale Dealers in Furs, Hats, Trimmings, &c.

HOT AIR FURNACES, &c.

DAVID CULVER, (Inventor and Patentee,) 52 Cliff st., Manufacturer and Dealer, wholesale and retail, in Furnaces, Registers, Ventilators, &c.
COWLES & Co., 172 Grand St., Improved Hot Air Furnaces, Ranges, Registers, Ventilators, &c.

INDIA, CHINESE AND PERSIAN GOODS.

J. P. FOUNTAIN'S, No. 653 Broadway, is the only Store fully supplied with the above Goods in varieties. Also Imports to order.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

ROGERS & WYCKOFF, 25 Courtlandt st., India Rubber Coats, Piano Covers, Cloths, Shoes, [illegible]
HENRY DAVENPORT, 86 John st., Manufacturer of and Dealer in every description of Goodyear's Patent rubber Fabrics, Fancy Rubber Goods and Toys.

LIGHTNING RODS.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, Dealers in Quimby's Improved Rods, Office No. 121 East 25th st., and 16 Nassau st.

MACHINERY AND MACHINE TOOLS.

LEONARD'S MACHINERY DEPOT, No. 109 Pearl, and 60 Beaver sts., Machinists' Tools from the best makers in the country.
SCHENCK'S MACHINERY DEPOT, 63 Courtland Street. Machinery and Machine Tools.

MARBLEIZED IRON AND WOOD.

FREUND & CO., Manufacturers of Ligneous Marble. Ware Room No. 334½ Broadway. Factory cor. Centre and Franklin sts., 4th story, room No. 11.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BRUNO & CARGILL, 21 Maiden Lane, Guitars, Violins, Accordians, Brass Instruments, & Strings, at Wholesale.
ROHE & LEAVITT, 44 Maiden Lane, Impt., Manuf. & Wholesale Dealers in Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.

NEEDLES, FISH HOOKS AND TACKLE, &c.

THOMAS H. BATE, (late T. & T. H. Bate,) 103 Maiden Lane, Needles, Fish Hooks, and Fishing Tackle &c.

OILS.

NEW YORK ROSIN OIL Manufacturing Co., 164 Front St., Machinery, Tanners, Paint, Cordage &c.

PENCILS.

DEPOT for MUNROE'S celebrated PENCILS, Ship and House Carpenters, Drawing and Writing, Rubber Pencils for Schools. THOS. MUNROE, 34 Pine Street.

PAPER WAREHOUSES.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., 11 Cliff street, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in American, French, German and English Papers, and every description of Paper Manufacturers' Materials.
DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW, No. 161 William st. A great variety of Paper for Booksellers, Stationers, Printers, Bookbinders, Manufacturers, and Tradesmen generally.

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

GROW & CHRISTOPHER, Piano Forte Manufacturers, cor. of 3d Avenue and 14th st.

STATIONERY WAREROOMS—WHOLESALE.

WM. A. WHEELER & CO., Nos. 13 and 15 Park Row, New York city, Impt's of Staple and Fancy Stationery. Dealers in American Papers of every description.

SAFES.

ROBERT M. PATRICK, DeSanga Salamander Safes, (Gayler's Patent,) Depot, 90 John St.; on and after May 1st, No. 192 Pearl Street.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

ALTHOF & AHLBORN, Nos. 59 & 61 Maiden Lane, Importers of Toys and Fancy Goods.
CHARLES W. LILLENDAHL, Importer of German, French and English Toys and Fancy Goods, and Dealers in Fireworks, No. 49 Maiden Lane.

TILES FOR FLOORS AND CHIMNEY TOPS.

MILLER, COATES & YOULE, No. 279 Pearl street, Encaustic Tiles, Grankirk Chimney Tops, Plumbers' Materials, Metals, &c.

WINES, BRANDIES AND HAVANA SEGARS.

PETERS & CHAMBERS, No. 300 Broadway, Importers of Wines, Brandies and Havana Segars.

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, &c.

H. T. BAKER & BROTHER, 142 Water St., Import. of French Window Glass, Chemicals Paints, &c. Also, Agents of American Window Glass, Glass Ware, &c.
F. HOPKINS & BROS., Impts. of French Window Glass, No. 62 Barclay Street, N. Y.
J. H. POILLON & Co., Importers of French Window and Coach Glass, No. 54 Barclay Street.

Spiritual Book Store & Publishing House.
300 *Broadway, New York.*

HAVE recently issued the following Books. [illegible]

PARTRIDGE & BRITTAN.

William E. Otto,
CHICAGO WHOLESALE WALL PAPER DEPOT
And Shade Manufactory, No. 71 Lake Street.

[illegible]

INSURANCE.

Home Insurance Company,
NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL .... [illegible]
CHAS. J. MARTIN, Sec'y. SIMEON L. LOOMIS, Pres.
[illegible]

INSURANCE.
WADSWORTH & LOUNSBURY,
INSURANCE AGENTS,
Corner of Randolph and Dearborn Sts., Chicago.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.
HARTFORD, CONN.
Capital .... [illegible]

CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
HARTFORD, CONN.
Capital .... [illegible]

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Capital .... [illegible]

ATLANTIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Capital .... [illegible]

WESTERN MASS. FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
PITTSFIELD, MASS.
Capital .... [illegible]

HARTFORD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
HARTFORD, CONN.
Capital and Surplus .... [illegible]

Having associated ourselves as Agents in the Insurance business, we are now prepared to Fire and Life Risks, in the above companies, upon reasonable terms.
C. W. WADSWORTH,
W. B. LOUNSBURY.

THE NORTH WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY CONTINUES the business of Fire and Marine Insurance, at their Agency, corner of Clark and South Water streets, Chicago. [illegible]

F. F. FISHER, Agent.
CAPT. J. DOBBINS, Marine Inspector.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Net Accumulated Fund .... [illegible]
SECURED by Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate. [illegible]

Agent, No. 21 Dearborn st.

SILKS! SILKS!!—We have this day opened a very large assortment of Bischoff's, Bonnet's, Nat's celebrated Black Silks, in every width. [illegible] STANLEY, HUTCHINS & GUNN.

A CARD.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of GARRETT & OTTO having been dissolved, the subscriber will continue the wholesale and retail Paper Hanging business at the old stand No. 71 Lake st., Chicago. [illegible] WILLIAM E. OTTO, 71 Lake st.

For California.
INDEPENDENT OPPOSITION LINE.

THE new and splendid Steamship AMERICA, 1,400 tons, Davi C. Mitchell, Commander, will sail from the foot of North Moore Street, N. R., at 3 P. M., on Thursday, October 20th, for Aspinwall. [illegible]

For freight or passage apply only to
[illegible]

WANTED—An owner for a Shawl, left in our store last Saturday. STANLEY, HUTCHINS & GUNN, 84 Lake street.

ANNUALS.—For 1854. We have all of the Annuals for the coming year. D. B. COOKE & CO.

Wholesale Hardware House
176 LAKE ST.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Tin Plate, &c.

Have now in store and are constantly receiving from manufacturers in this country and Europe, a very large and complete stock of goods, to which they would respectfully invite the attention of dealers. [illegible]

In our stock may be found
[illegible]

PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS.

WE have a large stock of Goods from the above Works, which we offer to the trade at the manufacturers' prices, adding transportation. [illegible] WM. BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake st.

AXES—[illegible] WM. BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake st.
SHOVELS—[illegible] WM. BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake st.
SPADES—100 doz. Spades—Ames', Rowland's, [illegible] WM. BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake st.
GRAIN SCOOPS—50 doz. Grain Scoops, for sale by WM. BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake st.

Hardware at Wholesale.
PITKIN, PITKIN & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, &c.
NO. 103, SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.

ARE receiving and now opening a large and well selected stock of Heavy and Shelf Hardware, [illegible]

LANTERNS.—Various styles. A large supply now in store, which we are offering low. PITKIN, PITKIN & CO., 103 S. Water st.

SHOVELS, SPADES AND SCOOPS.—A very large stock now in store, to which we would invite the attention of Dealers, contractors and others. PITKIN, PITKIN & CO., 103 S. Water st.

Dr. D's Office,
No. 112 WELLS STREET.
THE ONLY CERTAIN REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF Secret Diseases at 112 Wells Street. [illegible]

PRIVATE DISEASES.—Dr. Atkinson, [illegible]

MISCELLANOUS.

B. HACKNEY,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AURORA .... ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

WEBB & MURRAY.
Land Agents, Stock and Share Brokers.
22 CLARK ST., Chicago, Ill.
FOR SALE.
150 [illegible]

FARMING LANDS.
[illegible]

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.
[illegible]

SALTONSTALL & RUSSELL.

VALUABLE CITY LOTS
FOR SALE—[illegible] CLARK & LORINGS, 130 Randolph st.

FOR SALE.—[illegible] ELLIOT ANTHONY, Office over the City Bank.

WANTED—[illegible] E. H. CUMINGS & CO.

FOR SALE.—[illegible]

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR SALE.
[illegible]

WATER LOT TO LET.
[illegible] LARNED & WOODBRIDGE.

LUMBERING SITE FOR SALE.
[illegible] D. H. LYMAN.

Wedron Water Power,
OF OVER SIXTY RUN OF STONE,
[illegible]

Farm, Grist Mill and Saw Mill for Sale.
[illegible]

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
160 ACRES of Land on the ridge, six miles west of the city limit, [illegible] SALTONSTALL & RUSSELL.

FOR SALE.—[illegible] W. H. SAMPSON, 13 Wells st.

WANTED.
BY A YOUNG MAN from the East, [illegible] W. H. SAMPSON.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.
A BOAT, [illegible] W. H. SAMPSON, 23 Wells st.

TO RENT.
SEVEN FIRE PROOF BRICK STORES, [illegible] GEO. F. FOSTER, 105 South Water st.

FOR SALE—A new brick Dwelling House and Lot [illegible] HARDING & FITCH, 7 Clark st.

CITY BUILDING LOTS—[illegible] J. W. COCHRAN, 9 Clark st., up stairs.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
[illegible]

TWO VALUABLE WATER LOTS—[illegible] J. B. F. RUSSELL & CO.

A THRILLING NARRATIVE OF SLAVERY!
TWELVE YEARS A SLAVE.
THE Narrative of SOLOMON NORTHUP, a citizen of New York, kidnapped and sold into slavery in Washington City in 1841, [illegible]
D. B. COOKE & CO., 123 Lake st.

LAW BOOKS.
[illegible]
KEEN, BRO. & CO.

A GREAT DESIDERATUM FOR TANNERS.
[illegible]

TO ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.
[illegible]

THE MOTHER AND HER OFFSPRING.
BY STEPHEN TRACY, M. D.
[illegible]

FUR AND WOOL HATS—[illegible] CHARLES GLEAVES.

Mattrass and Bedding Warehouse
104 RANDOLPH st.
E. B. WINBOLT,
PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERER.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the public to [illegible]

E. B. WINBOLT.

BUSINESS CIRCULAR.
ELY & BROTHER,
[illegible]
ELY & BROTHER.

LARGE STOCK OF GROCERIES.—[illegible] REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

NEW STORE TO RENT.—[illegible] E. D. ELY & CO., or H. NORTON & CO.

PIANOS! PIANOS!!—Just received at 19 Dearborn street [illegible] EDWARD SHEPPARD, Agent.

HOGAN'S PATENT [illegible] C. L. HARMON & CO.

NOTICE.—The attention of Railroad Companies, Contractors and others, is called to [illegible] MARSHALL, MURRAY & CO.

NOTICE.
F. W. GATES having purchased the interest of Geo. A. McKnight, [illegible] F. W. GATES.

TEN INCHES LAND [illegible] HARDING & FITCH.

TRANSPARENCIES.
[illegible] WILLIAM E. OTTO, 71 Lake st.

NOTICE—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between W. H. Sampson and W. H. Adams [illegible]
W. H. SAMPSON.
W. H. ADAMS.
Chicago, Sept. 12, 1853.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS are hereby notified not to purchase a Note drawn by us [illegible] COOLEY, WADSWORTH & CO.

ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE.
[illegible] GEO. A. GIBBS & CO.

PARTICULAR NOTICE TO BUILDERS.
SMITH, MURRAY & CO., [illegible]

PLAIN AND FANCY STATIONERY.
[illegible]

WEDDING AND ADDRESS CARDS.
[illegible]

SILVER PLATED DOOR PLATES.
A Splendid variety of superior Silver Plated Door Plates, [illegible]

OFFICE SEALS.
CONSULAR, Notarial, Society and Private Seals, [illegible]

GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE.
[illegible]

F. BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.
[illegible]

REMOVAL.
R. TRIPP, has removed from Clark street to No. [illegible]

BANNING'S BODY BRACES AND TRUSSES.
[illegible]

MORTIMORE'S
Rheumatic Compound.
[illegible]

MORTIMORE'S
RHEUMATIC COMPOUND, &c.
[illegible]

Mortimore's Bitter Cordial and Blood Purifier.
[illegible]

BANKS.

R. K. SWIFT'S
EXCHANGE OFFICE,
45 ... CLARK STREET ... 45

EXCHANGE
ON ... OF UNITED STATES, and Canada and Europe.

[illegible]

Bankers and Dealers in Exchange.

[illegible]

CITY BANK.
We continue as heretofore to receive
Current Deposits,

[illegible]

SIGHT AND SHORT DATE PAPER.

[illegible]

Commercial Exchange Company
BANKING
AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
CORNER CLARK AND RANDOLPH STREETS

[illegible]

J. M. ADSIT,
EXCHANGE BROKER
43 CLARK STREET.

[illegible]

Cutter, Brodhead & Clapp,
No. 20 STATE STREET, BOSTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

[illegible]

American and Foreign Agency,
IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

[illegible]

CHICAGO OIL STORE.

[illegible]

LIGHT! LIGHT!! LIGHT!!!
MARSH'S PATENT OIL.

[illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.

[illegible]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[illegible]

INSURANCE.

[illegible]

RAYMOND & PHILLIPS, AGENTS, 137 SOUTH WATER STREET.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

[illegible]

WESTERN MASS. FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
Capital Stock ... $100,000.
Office No. 3, Dearborn st., Arnold Block, up stairs.

[illegible]

MOHAWK VALLEY
Farmers Insurance Company,
SCOTIA—one-fourth mile west of the City of Schenectady
Capital, $200,000—Well and securely invested.

[illegible]

GROCERIES.

Choice Family Groceries
J. H. DOGGETT.
No. 8 ... Clark Street ... No. 8

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A VERY FINE Stock of Fresh Green and Black Teas; American, East and West India Preserves; choice Groceries of every kind,

[illegible]

New Grocery Store.

W. C. MACK & CO., PROVISION AND GROCERY DEALERS,

[illegible]

Groceries at Wholesale.
JOSEPH HURST,
133 ... LAKE STREET ... 133

[illegible]

BELDEN & TRACY,
216 ... RANDOLPH STREET ... 216
Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

[illegible]

FLANDERS & WADSWORTH,
173 SOUTH WATER STREET,

[illegible]

RAYMOND & WARD
WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Agents for sale of Goods at Manufacturer's prices. (Transportation only added.)
177 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO. 177

NEW YORK MARBLEIZED IRON WORKS.

[illegible]

BOSTON MIRROR MARBLE MANTLES.

[illegible]

THE METROPOLITAN.

[illegible]

LOCOMOTIVE LAMPS.

[illegible]

McGREGOR'S PATENT AGRICULTURAL FURNACE.

[illegible]

PORTABLE FORGE AND BELLOWS.

[illegible]

CHILSON'S HOT AIR FURNACES.

[illegible]

A. RAYMOND. [1y31] S. B. WARD.

FORWARDING & COMMIS'N

JOHN MACKENZIE
FORWARDING, COMMISSION MERCHANT AND GENERAL AGENT, No. 12 Water Street, Peoria, Ill.

[illegible]

RICE PAY & JOHN RADCLIFF,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

[illegible]

1853.
Union Transportation Company.
BY ERIE CANAL.

[illegible]

S. B. POMEROY & CO.
1853.
FORWARDERS AND COMMISSION DEALERS,
IN ALL KINDS OF
PRODUCE, PORK AND FLOUR,
Nos. 130, 132 and 134 South Water Street,

[illegible]

AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

[illegible]

NEW FIRM.

NEELY & HOWE,
(SUCCESSORS TO NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.)
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
AGENTS FOR
PROPELLERS AND VESSELS ON THE LAKES; AND CANAL AND STEAMBOATS ON THE ILLINOIS and MICH. CANAL and ILLINOIS RIVER
DEALERS IN
SALT, COAL, &c.

[illegible]

1853.
T. W. ALEXANDER. JOSEPH K. BURTIS.
T. W. ALEXANDER & CO.,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
AGENTS FOR THE
Missouri Chemical Works,
AND DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, SALT, COAL, &c.,
CENTRAL WHARF ... CHICAGO, ILL.

[illegible]

AGENTS FOR THE
Western States Line.

[illegible]

HOUGHTELING & SHEPARD,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
South Water Street, Chicago.
PROPRIETORS OF THE
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS LINE.

[illegible]

WESTERN LAKE BOAT LINE,
NEW YORK AND MISSISSIPPI LINE.

[illegible]

New York and Mississippi Line.
1853—Insured—No Transhipment—1853.

[illegible]

WESTERN LAKE BOAT LINE.
1853
Erie Canal Transportation.

[illegible]

1853 JAMES PECK, 1853
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN
PRODUCE, SALT, BITUMINOUS & ANTHRACITE COAL
HAS ALSO A
Steam Elevator for Receiving & Shipping Grain.
CHICAGO ... ILLINOIS.
Agents for the following Lines:
CHAMBERLIN, LEE & CO'S FREIGHT EXPRESS, NEW YORK AND CINCINNATI LINE.

[illegible]

OLD OSWEGO LINE OF LAKE BOATS.

[illegible]

1853 G. W. BOWMAN & CO. 1853
Commission Merchants,
(Office in Dole, Rumsey & Co.'s Warehouse, first door west of G. and C. U. Railroad Depot.
The best Cash Advances made on Grain, Flour, Pork, Beef, Whiskey, Wool and all Property.

[illegible]

W. P. HUNT & CO.,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
FREEPORT, ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

BUCKINGHAMS & BURLINGAME,
1853.
STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS
North Water Street, near G. & C. U. R. R. Depot

[illegible]

FORWARDING & COMMIS'N.

1853
GEO. A. GIBBS & CO.
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

[illegible]

GRIFFITH'S WESTERN LINE.
BUFORD LINE.
NEW YORK AND LAKE ERIE LINE.
OSWEGO CANAL LINE.
KASSON'S MERCHANDISE DESPATCH.

[illegible]

DOLE, RUMSEY & CO.
Forwarders & Commission
MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR
MERCHANTS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
With Docks and Warehouses on each side the River.
Dealers in WATER LIME, SALT, &c., &c.

[illegible]

1853 **GEORGE M. HOW,** 1853
(LATE HOW & KITT.)
STORAGE, FORWARDING,
—AND—
General Commission Merchant,
LA SALLE ... ILL.
FREIGHT AGENT OF
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.

[illegible]

JOHN MURRAY,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,
AND GENERAL AGENT FOR
ALL KINDS OF COAL.

[illegible]

1853.
ISAAC D. HARMON & CO.,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
Peru and Lasalle, Ill.

[illegible]

N. B. ELLS,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
OFFICE IN FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE OF
R. M. MITCHELL & CO.,
192 & 194 ... South Water Street ... 192 & 194
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Cash advanced on Produce consigned for sale.

1853.
W. W. MITCHELL. R. M. MITCHELL.
R. M. MITCHELL & CO.
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Large Fire-Proof Brick Block, Nos. 192 and 194
South Water St.]
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

AGENTS FOR
TOLEDO, NORWALK AND CLEVELAND RAIL ROAD

1853
W. P. SWIFT & CO.,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Grain, Flour, Pork, Salt, Lard, Hides, Wool, Seeds Hops, Fish, &c., &c.

[illegible]

Fulton Lake Boat Line.

[illegible]

DANIEL BALL
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

HENRY MARTIN.
(Successor to Gilbert & Co.)
Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANT.
Dealer in
LUMBER, SHINGLES, &C.
Grand Haven, Mich.

JAS. BELLOWS & CO.,
Storage, Forwarding and General Commission
MERCHANTS,
DART ELEVATOR, Cor. Buffalo Creek and Ship Canal,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

[illegible]

C. McDONNELL.
1853.
AGENT FOR TAPSCOTT & CO.'S
EMIGRATION and FOREIGN EXCHANGE
OFFICES,
86 South st., N. Y., St. George's Buildings, Liverpool,
7 Eden Quay, Dublin.

[illegible]

Chicago Paper Depot.
48 STATE STREET.
BUTLER & HUNT,
HAVE on hand, and can furnish at short notice, the following sizes of News Print:

[illegible]

HENRY BUTLER, Agent.

20,000 FEET JUST RECEIVED.
The most splendid and largest stock in the country of
German Gilt Mouldings,
IMPORTED DIRECT.

[illegible]

PICTURES FRAMED TO ORDER, and at short notice.

[illegible]

BEAUMHOLD & FONNES,

[illegible]

Mitchell's School Geography and Atlas.
FOURTH REVISED EDITION.
THOMAS COWPERTHWAIT & CO., PHILADELPHIA have recently published a new edition of the above well known and popular School Book.

[illegible]

UNION
CAR WORKS.
J. B. STONE & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.

[illegible]

Michigan City Railroad Car
MANUFACTORY.

[illegible]

PASSENGER, BAGGAGE, FREIGHT, PLATFORM AND GRAVEL CARS,

[illegible]

MALONE SAND STONE.

[illegible]

TRANSPORTATION

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THIS ROAD BEING NOW COMPLETE, it opens a communication between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, or PITTSBURGH AND BALTIMORE, by which goods from the West can reach an Eastern market quicker and cheaper than by any of the present rival routes they connect with the
DAILY PACKETS AT PITTSBURGH,
FROM
ST. LOUIS, LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI, WHEELING,

[illegible]

RATES OF FREIGHT BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA OR BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

GEO. C. FRANCISCUS,
Freight Agent, Pittsburgh.
E. J. SNEEDER,
Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
MAGRAW & KOONS,
Freight Agents, Baltimore.
J. L. ELLIOTT,
Freight Agent, No. 7 West st., N. Y.
H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland
RAILROAD.
The Safest, Quickest and only Railroad Route to the East—Through 15 Hours quicker than any other Route!—Avoiding the dangers of Lake Navigation.

PASSENGERS Ticketed through from Chicago to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, via
Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana R. Roads.
Three Through Trains Daily, except Sunday.

[illegible]

Notice to Western Travelers.
THROUGH BY
Pennsylvania and Ohio Rail Roads.
PHILADELPHIA to PITTSBURG, Pa.,
Massillon, Wooster, Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, La Fayette, Terre Haute, Chicago and Milwaukee.

[illegible]

Only $11 to Cincinnati—$12 to Louisville—$19 to St. Louis.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

1853 New and Important Arrangement ... Speed ... and Comfort to the Traveling Public **1853**
Chicago to New York and Boston.
Shortest, most Expeditious, and only Railroad Route to
New York, Boston and Philadelphia.
GREAT WESTERN AND SOUTH-WESTERN U. S. MAIL ROUTE.

[illegible]

DIRECT FOR BUFFALO, WITHOUT LANDING.

[illegible]

24 hours to Buffalo, and 36 to New York.

[illegible]

Only one Train on Sunday—Leaves at 8 P. M.

[illegible]

GEO. M. GRAY,
General Passenger Agent.

FARE REDUCED.
GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
Michigan Central Railroad,
The oldest, best finished and most comfortable route to Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston.
TWO TRAINS A DAY.

[illegible]

BUFFALO AND NEW YORK CITY RAIL ROAD.

[illegible]

GEO. A. GIBBS & CO.

Illinois Central Rail Road.
Lasalle to Bloomington.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

FROM CHICAGO TO KANKAKEE.

[illegible]

TRANSPORTATION.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.
September 1st, 1853.
THROUGH TO FREEPORT.
CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after the 1st of September next, (and until further notice) trains will run as below stated, Sundays excepted.
TRAINS WESTWARD—LEAVE CHICAGO.

[illegible]

TRAINS EASTWARD—LEAVE FREEPORT.

[illegible]

J. B. TURNER, Sup't.

1853 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1853
CHICAGO TO PHILADELPHIA,
BALTIMORE, WASH. CITY, PITTSBURGH AND WHEELING.
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH
RAIL ROAD,
RUNNING IN CONNECTION WITH THE
Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Rail Road.

[illegible]

TOLEDO, NORWALK AND CLEVELAND RAIL ROAD
Also, connecting with the
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAIL ROAL.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD.
Trains leave Cleveland:—
AT 10 A. M., 3.40 AND 7.30 P. M.

[illegible]

J. DURAND, Sup't C. & P. R. R.
Cleveland, Ohio.

1853. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1853.

FARE REDUCED
New York Central
DOUBLE TRACK RAILROAD.
QUICKEST, SAFEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE TO NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
IN CONNECTION WITH
MICHIGAN C. R. R. & MICHIGAN S. R. ROADS.
VIA BUFFALO AND ALBANY,
OR NIAGARA FALLS AND ALBANY:

[illegible]

Time from Chicago to New York 36 hours.
Time from Chicago to Boston 41 hours.
Time from Buffalo to N. York 13 hours.
Time from Buffalo to Boston 18½ hours.

[illegible]

C. VIBBART, General Supt.
C. DUTTON, Asst. sup't.

St. Louis and Illinois River Packet.
RAIL ROAD LINE.
The new, fast running steamer
GARDEN CITY,
Capt. H. Price,

[illegible]

New Albany and Salem Railroad.

THE Cars on this Road (until further notice) will leave Michigan City every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock for Bradford, 60 miles South.

[illegible]

Madison, Knightstown, Bellefontaine,
Columbus, Rushville, Dayton,
Morristown, Terre Haute, Cincinnati,
Shelbyville, Jeffersonville, Louisville, Ky.

[illegible]

1853 SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS 1853
FARE FROM
Buffalo to Janesville, via Milwaukee ... $12.25
CAPT. CLEMENT'S LINE OF SPLENDID
Mail Steamers,
ARCTIC, ... Captain T. G. Bullin,
TRAVELLER, ... Captain Chas. R. Cooper.
In connection with the
Milwaukee and Mississippi Rail Road.
Also, in connection with the
Mich. Southern and Mich. Central Rail Roads.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE AND MISS. R. R.

[illegible]

GOING EAST.

[illegible]

BUFFALO AND CHICAGO LINE.
The staunch Upper Cabin fast sailing Steam Packet
GLOBE,
AMOS PRATT, MASTER.

[illegible]

LEAVES BUFFALO. LEAVES CHICAGO.

[illegible]

St. Louis and La Salle Daily
PACKET LINE.
RAIL ROAD LINE.

[illegible]

TRANSPORTATION.

CHEAP STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]

Rates of Passage.

[illegible]

Third Class Passengers.

[illegible]

THOS. RICHARDSON, 3 Walnut st., Phila.
and 18 Broadway, New York.
RICHARDSON BROTHERS & CO., Liverpool.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
From Chicago to Buffalo and Mackinac.
FARE REDUCED.
THE splendid, new and fast sailing, low pressure steamer,
LADY ELGIN,

[illegible]

GEO. A. GIBBS & CO.
Or J. W. TUTTLE, Agent.

For Grand Haven.
THE STEAMER LONDON will on and after Monday June 27th, take the place of steamer Detroit on the Grand Haven route, leaving Huganin's Dock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 8 o'clock.

1853 **Fall Arrangement.** 1853

[illegible]

JOHN FRINK & CO

[illegible]

G. & C. U. R. R.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

[illegible]

J. B. TURNER, Sup't.

BOOTS & SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

[illegible]

WARD, DOGGETT & CO., 125 So. Water st.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE.

[illegible]

WARD, DOGGETT & Co.

New Boot and Shoe Store.
BUEL & WELLS,
145 South Water St ... Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

REMOVAL
H. E. BARBOUR.
HAS removed his BOOT and SHOE Establishment to the New and Elegant Store,
133 Lake street,

[illegible]

STRAW GOODS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

[illegible]

AT WHOLESALE.
Boots, Shoes, and Ready-made Clothing.
175 ... SOUTH WATER STREET ... 175

[illegible]

C. N. HENDERSON & CO.

C. O. THOMPSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES
AND
RUBBERS,
127 & 129 South Water Street,
CHICAGO.

As we are now receiving a much larger stock of Boots and Shoes than at any former time, we invite the attention of Merchants and Dealers in our line to an assortment for
Fall and Winter Trade,
Equal in extent and variety to that which can be found in any establishment in the Eastern cities.

[illegible]

REMOVAL.
PREMIUM TRUNK
MANUFACTORY,
REMOVED TO
No. 61 Clark St., opposite Sherman House.
W. & G. WRIGHT,

[illegible]

SOLID SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS

[illegible]

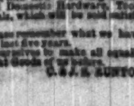
TRUNK EMPORIUM.
160 ... LAKE STREET ... 160
JOHN C. GARLAND,

[illegible]

TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS AND LADIES SATCHELS,

[illegible]

D. EATON & CO.,
Importers of
GUNS AND
DUELLING and other
Pistols,
SPORTING APPARATUS!!!



Gun Makers' Materials, Bowie Knives, and the best brands of Eastern Gunpowder.
NO. 88 LAKE STREET. NO. 88

People's Hardware Store,
191 LAKE STREET,
Corner of Wells Street, Chicago.

THE subscribers respectfully ask the attention of Mechanics and all others wishing to purchase
HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS.

[illegible]

HARDWARE.

New Iron Warehouse,
No. 209 South Water Street ... Chicago, Ill.
THE undersigned having formed a co-partnership under the firm of
E. G. HALL & CO.,

[illegible]

E. G. HALL. WM. BLAIR.

IRON WAREHOUSE.
209 SOUTH WATER STREET.
E. G. HALL & CO.,

[illegible]

EDWIN HUNT'S BRANCH OF HIS
NEW YORK HARDWARE STORE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
(SIGN OF THE PADLOCK,)
79 Lake St., (near Tremont House,) Chicago.

[illegible]

EDWIN HUNT, Importer,
79 Lake st., Chicago, and
79 Platt st., New York.

SPRING AND SUMMER CAMPAIGN
OF
1853.
THE VULCAN COOK STOVE.
LEADS THE COLUMN.

[illegible]

WM. KENNEDY & SONS,
193 Lake st., sole Agents for Chicago.

VULCAN IRON WORKS.
KENSON & CRANE,
MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINERY, Boilers, Fire Proof House Work, Awning Supports, Fence, Piazza and Cemetery Iron Railing; Cast Iron Columns, Window Caps and Sills, all kinds of Bridge Work, Railroad and Steamboat Castings and Forging.
Also—Manufacturers of O. BADGER'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIN HORSE POWER.

[illegible]

P. KENSON.
U. A. CRANE.

CHICAGO WIRE WORKS
SNOW & HOGE,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
RIDDLES AND SCREENS,

[illegible]

46 Dearborn St., (opposite Tremont House) Chicago.

New Hardware Establishment.
HAMMILL, MURRAY & CO.
Wholesale and Retail
Dealers in Foreign & Domestic Hardware & Cutlery,
No. 65 Lake St., Chicago.

[illegible]

HAMMILL, MURRAY & CO.,
65 Lake st., Chicago.

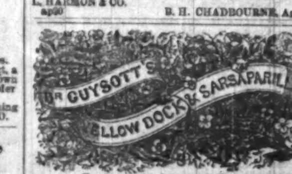
G. W. SIZER & CO.
Car Wheel Manufacturers,
AT
CINCINNATI, CLEVELAND AND CHICAGO.

[illegible]

Fairbank's Patent Scales.

[illegible]

B. H. CHADBOURNE, Agent.



Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of
YELLOW DOCK & SARSAPARILLA
IS NOW PUT UP IN THE LARGEST SIZED BOTTLES, and is acknowledged to be the best SARSAPARILLA made, as is certified by the Wonderful Cures it has performed, the original copies of which are in the possession of the Proprietor. Remember, this is the only TRUE and ORIGINAL article.
The Medicine, when used according to directions,
Will Cure, Without Fail

[illegible]

THE BEST FEMALE MEDICINE KNOWN.

[illegible]

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Drug and Prescription Store,
Corner of Randolph and State sts., Chicago, Illinois.
WM. McMILLAN,
SUCCESSOR TO ...

[illegible]

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA!

[illegible]

Drugs at Wholesale.
J. H. REED & CO., OFFER VERY LOW FOR CASH—

[illegible]

PAINTS AND OILS.

[illegible]

WHOLESALE DRUG AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
F. SCAMMON & CO.,
140 ... LAKE STREET, CHICAGO ... 140

[illegible]

IMPORTED WINES AND LIQUORS—PURE FOR MEDICINAL USE.

[illegible]

Smith's Tonic Syrup,
—OR—
VEGETABLE FEBRIFUGE
A Speedy, Sure and Certain Cure for
AGUE AND FEVER, DUMB AGUE, CHILL FEVER, REMITTENT AND INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

[illegible]

ONE MILLION OF CASES

[illegible]

NEVER FAILING REMEDY!

Holloway's Ointment.

[illegible]

William ...

[illegible]

THE
CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING AND EVENING
(Sunday excepted)
BY HENRY FOWLER & CO
In the Tribune Buildings, No. 51 Clark street, next door South of the Post Office.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

[illegible]

THE CHICAGO TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published Tuesday's, Thursday's and Saturday's, in time for the earliest Morning mails.

[illegible]

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE contains all the valuable reading matter of the Daily.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. C. KELLY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

[illegible]

JOHN W. WAUGHOP.
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

[illegible]

HENRY S. JENNINGS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

[illegible]

HARVEY & CLARKSON,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

[illegible]

DR. J. S. BEACH,
HOMŒOPATHIST, Office No. 113 State street.

DR. SNOWDON,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and ACCOUCHEUR,

[illegible]

A. S. NEWKIRK,
PHYSICIAN, OCULIST & OPTHALMIC SURGEON,

[illegible]

DOCT. SIM
IS PREPARED to render professional services at all hours in city or country.

[illegible]

DR. C. TOEPFER,
GERMAN HOMŒOPATH,
CHICAGO,
LAKE STREET, No. 131 ... (Near Clark St.)

MRS. C. L. RAWSON, M. D.
HOMŒOPATHIST AND OBSTETRICIAN,

[illegible]

MEDICAL NOTICE.

[illegible]

Hydropathic Retreat.

[illegible]

Eclectic Physician.
J. H. MELLINGER, M. D.,
Office and Residence No. 88 West Lake Street,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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